

## e of food and fuel price ises to be held at 5%

restraint scheme, by which  
some common items of  
will be held to no more than  
ie next six months, was

announced by the Government yesterday. It  
covers such items as bread, milk, cigarettes,  
beer, household appliances, central heating oil,  
and gas.

## el post rates going up by quarter

Mrs Williams said the list  
affected 15 to 20 per cent of  
consumer expenditure, but it  
was impossible to estimate the  
direct effect of the change on  
the Retail Price Index. That  
would react only to all the  
measures taken by the Govern-  
ment to reduce inflation.

However, she said the next  
index figures, due at the end  
of this week, would show that  
there was no evidence of manu-  
facturers or retailers raising  
prices in anticipation of the  
price-check scheme.

The scheme, which involved  
the spending of nearly £1m  
on publicity, was intended to  
assure the public that some de-  
gree of stability would return  
to prices, she added. The Govern-  
ment also saw it as a neces-  
sary paving of the way for the  
next round of counter-inflation  
talks with the TUC.

"The scheme has been made  
possible by the way inflationary  
forces are abating," she said.

As the rate continues to slow  
other items whose prices will  
not increase by more than 5  
per cent during the next six  
months.

She did not think the scheme  
was being used to "volun-  
tarily" allow price increases  
for special circumstances mak-  
ing it impossible for manufac-

turers or retailers to keep to  
their promises, particularly  
where fuel, material costs and  
taxation were concerned.

The scheme would allow  
profit loss incurred on one  
item to be recouped on another  
to some extent; such moves  
however, would not apply to  
butter, cheese and some items  
of children's clothing.

Mrs Williams said publicity  
material used by shops to tell  
customers which goods prices  
were included in the scheme  
might not appear in every shop  
by Monday. Not all shopkeepers  
and manufacturers were neces-  
sarily covered by undertakings  
given by the Confederation of  
British Industry and the Retail  
Consortium, but Mrs Williams  
expected the force of competi-  
tion to bring them into line.

The scheme will be moni-  
tored. CBI members will re-  
port increases and the Retail  
Consortium will from time to  
time get reports on how the  
scheme is working.

Anyone with a complaint can  
spare from taking it up with  
the shop itself, go to a con-  
sumer advice centre or citizens'  
advice bureau. If there are  
many complaints about a par-  
ticular item or sector the Price  
Commission will investigate.

Sir Campbell Adamson, Direc-  
tor-General of the CBI, yes-

terday repeated his demand for  
the Price Code to be scrapped  
in July "if not before". He  
and Lord Radcliffe, chairman  
of the Retail Consortium, be-  
lieved that the price-restraint  
scheme should last no longer  
than six months.

The scheme covers (starred  
items are included on a  
weighted-average basis covering  
the category as a whole):  
bread, liquid milk, some sugar,  
frozen peas, some biscuits, con-  
fectionery, packet tea, some  
breakfast cereals, blackcurrant  
health drinks, cider, beer,  
many lines of clothing and  
some knitwear, footwear, and  
textiles such as curtains,  
materials, sheets and towels.  
Furniture and many domestic  
appliances including cookers,  
freezers, vacuum cleaners, and  
sewing machines also appear.

Toiletries includes some soap,  
mouthpaste, razors, razor blades,  
and proprietary medicines.  
Paint, some wallpaper, and  
some tools are included, as are  
cigarettes and most pipe and  
hand-rolling tobacco.

Some garden tools, cheaper  
cameras and most film, some  
prams and pushchairs, some  
toys and games, budget-price  
long-playing records, most car-  
peting, some bicycles, electric  
light bulbs, some stationery,  
Continued on page 2, col 3

## Hospital doctors offered extra £1.5m

By John Roger  
After the independent audit  
of extra-duty allowances paid  
to junior hospital doctors the  
review body pricing their new  
contract, has found that an  
extra £1.5m will be available  
for distribution.

The money, the review body  
says in its report to the Prime  
Minister, will be absorbed in  
paying salary supplements after  
40 hours' work a week instead  
of the original 44 hours. The  
report recommends no changes  
in the rates of payment; three  
tenths of the basic hourly rate  
(between £2p and 30p) for  
standing by or working in hos-  
pital and one tenth (17p to 30p)  
for being on call.

The report has been accepted  
by the Government. Junior hos-  
pital doctors' leaders will meet  
today to consider their  
response. It is a complex docu-  
ment and an immediate reaction  
yesterday was that it could be  
interpreted in different ways.  
It is likely that before they  
decide, most of the country's  
17,000 junior hospital doctors  
will be asked their opinion at  
regional meetings.

Its recommendations are again  
designed to "maintain a total  
remuneration at the level of the  
present yearly bill: £84.1m for  
salaries, plus £14.2m for extra-  
duty allowances.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State  
for Social Services, said last  
night that, subject to the juniors  
accepting the report, the new  
arrangements would be intro-  
duced at once with payments  
backdated to February 9.

The Government's readiness  
to accept it would, she hoped,  
enable rapid progress to be  
made in setting up a joint  
examination of the juniors'  
excessive hours.

The junior doctors suspended  
their industrial action over the  
new contract to await the  
independent auditors' report and  
the pricing of the contract by  
the review body.

The review body report says  
the auditors' prediction of the  
total amount payable for extra-  
duty payments for the year  
April 1, 1975, to March 31 this  
year, was £14.2m. That was  
largely because more doctors  
now claimed the allowance.

If the review body's original  
recommendations had been put  
into effect, the report said, it  
was estimated, on the basis of  
later information obtained by  
the auditors, that the allowances  
would have cost £12.7m. Thus  
£1.5m was available for redis-  
tribution.

Many junior doctors will not  
be pleased that the overtime  
rates have been fixed at the  
same figures, or that the review  
body has strong reservations  
about professional men working  
a 40-hour basic week after  
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as having had an increase with-  
in 12 months of their last settle-  
ment.

"Totally unacceptable": Dr  
Wasly Sakala, chairman of the  
North-west hospital junior  
staffs committee of the British  
Medical Association, said last  
night that at today's national  
executive meeting he will raise  
"at all costs" acceptance of the  
review body's findings (a Staff  
Reporter writes).

"Obtaining a basic salary 40-  
hour week is reasonable", he  
said, "but it is totally unaccept-  
able to receive overtime pay-  
ments at 30 per cent of basic  
rates."

As the debate continued, it  
was clear that the Government  
was not enthusiastic about the  
measure, although not opposed  
to giving it a second reading.

Mr Oakes, Under-Secretary of  
State, Environment, said the  
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countenance the provision for a  
blanket trading power for a  
local authority. But he sug-  
gested that the Bill be given a  
second reading so that it could  
be considered in committee.

Parliamentary report, page 6



John Curry winning Britain's first gold medal in the figure skating at  
Innsbruck last night. Winter Games reports, page 10.

## W Midlands Bill is rejected by 164 votes

By Our Parliamentary  
Correspondent  
Westminster

The West Midlands County  
Council Bill, under which the  
authority's commercial and  
trading activities would have  
been extended to an almost un-  
limited number of fields from  
private legislation, was re-  
jected in the Commons last  
night by 268 votes to 104, a  
majority against the Bill of 164.

It was a free vote on the  
government side of the House  
for the second reading of this  
private legislation, which was  
clear that most Labour MPs  
approved the idea of additional  
municipal trading, although not  
necessarily in the way the Bill  
proposed.

Introducing the Bill, Mr  
George Park, Labour MP for  
Coventry, North-east, said the  
principle of municipal trading  
was not new. It was not the  
intention of local authorities in  
the West Midlands to enter into  
extensive and damaging com-  
petition with ratepayers.

From the Conservative front  
bench Mr Keith Speed said that  
the Bill gave local authorities  
power to make anything, sell  
anything, or provide any service  
with little account taken of pro-  
fitability. The House would not  
be acting responsibly if the  
measure was given a second  
reading.

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Parliamentary report, page 6

## Government defeated after voting mix-up

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

The Opposition successfully  
ambushed the Government last  
night at the end of a debate  
on investment in the motor in-  
dustry to inflict an embarrass-  
ing defeat by five votes. The  
opposition motion, which was  
carried by 214 votes to 209, had  
the practical effect of reducing  
the salary of Mr Varley, Secre-  
tary of State for Industry, by  
£1,000.

As Mr Varley smiled glumly  
when the figures were  
announced, he was clapped sym-  
pathetically on the back by  
backbench colleagues.

The defeat came after an  
error in the division lobbies. Mr  
Thomas, the Speaker, ruled that  
a second division should take  
place but by that time many  
MPs had left.

In spite of pleas by Mr Mell-  
ish, Government Chief Whip, for  
time to rally his forces, Mr  
Peyton, the Shadow Leader of  
the House, and other prominent  
Tories supported the Speaker's  
ruling.

When the second division re-  
sult was announced an angry  
Mr Mellish stormed to the dis-  
patch box, saying that the  
figures were irrelevant and  
would not be accepted by the  
Government. He demanded that  
the Tory Front Bench should  
have to introduce a motion next  
week to restore the £1,000  
deducted from Mr Varley's salary.

The Tories will demand another  
three-hour debate on an indus-  
trial subject.

Parliamentary report, page 6

## mes only two enary deaths

who was at one stage second in  
command of the British con-  
tingent and then passed on to  
other mercenaries. It was de-  
scribed yesterday as "a most  
definitive" including details of  
the fate of Mr Georgiou.

The log includes an eye-wit-  
ness account of the killings  
which were ordered by Mr  
Georgiou, the officer in com-  
mand of the National Front  
(FNLA) front line.

Many of the returning mer-  
cenaries have spoken of the  
killings. One yesterday said  
the men were killed near Maquidi  
do Zomba after they had  
refused to fight because, they  
said, they were not properly  
equipped or trained.

According to this man's  
report, a total of 21 men refused  
to march to the Salvidore and  
mistakenly shot at other  
soldiers. Fourteen of the men  
were arrested by Mr Copeland  
and taken before Mr Georgiou  
in their underwear. He shot one  
of the men with a pistol several  
times before he killed him.

13 others were taken away by  
Mr Copeland and machine-  
gunned and left in a ditch.

Mr Terence White, of Fern-  
borough, Hampshire, yesterday  
described the aftermath. He was  
reminded of his last yesterday,  
charged with possessing a  
gun.

Continued on page 8, col 6

## Anglo-Irish clash on 'torture' report

Anglo-Irish relations are being  
seriously threatened by a clash  
between the two Governments  
over allegations that British  
troops and police tortured re-  
publican detainees in 1971. The  
Governments have issued  
acrimonious public statements  
about leaks involving a confi-  
dential report on a five-year  
investigation into the allega-

tions, carried out by the Eu-  
ropean Commission of Human  
Rights. The clash comes when  
the Governments are seeking  
closer cooperation to halt the  
latest resurgence in terrorist vi-  
olence. The European Human  
Rights Convention prohibits  
both Governments from disclos-  
ing details of the 500-page  
report, but both say they would  
welcome publication. Page 2

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be pleased that the overtime  
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## US tax inquiry over bribes

The United States tax authori-  
ties have been ordered to in-  
vestigate whether tax deduc-  
tions were made by American  
companies for the payment of  
bribes to secure sales to foreign  
politicians and government offi-  
cials. Page 8

## Judges sue for higher pay

Forty-four American federal  
judges have gone to court with  
a suit for higher pay. They  
say that inflation has diminished  
their pay as stipulated by the  
constitution. Page 9

## Import control rift widens

The rift between the Govern-  
ment and the Labour Party over  
import controls widened when  
the party's financial subcommis-  
tee gave "general approval" to  
a document from Transport  
House advocating import sur-  
charges. Page 2

Unemployment target: The  
TUC's economic committee be-  
lieves the Government should  
aim at reducing unemployment  
to 600,000 by mid-1978.

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climb the Himalayan peak 8

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## Part of Bewbush profit is repaid to original owner

By Diana Geddes  
The partners of Weller Eggar  
have agreed to pay in full to  
Mr Lionel Brooks, the original  
owner of the Bewbush estate in  
Sussex, the additional commis-  
sion received by them from the  
resale of part of the estate by  
Keatfield Ltd, it was announced  
yesterday.

In a statement released  
jointly by Mr Richard Cristin,  
Mr Brooks' Jersey-based tax  
lawyer, and Weller Eggar, Mr  
Brooks says he was satisfied  
"that this sum was received in  
good faith and that the recipi-  
ents acted properly and reason-  
ably, although in the mistaken  
belief that all necessary  
approval for such additional  
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## Overseas Trade (ōv' ēr' sēz trād)

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## HOME NEWS

## Stormont and Dublin clash over human rights report on 'torture by Britain' charge

From Christopher Walker Belfast

Allegations that British troops and policemen tortured republican prisoners in autumn, 1974, have given rise to a diplomatic clash which is seriously threatening the future of Anglo-Irish relations.

The clash arises after the delivery to both governments of confidential copies of a four-year investigation into the allegations by the European Commission of Human Rights. It comes at a delicate moment when efforts are being made to increase cross-border cooperation to combat the recent increase in terrorist violence.

Under section 32 of the European Human Rights Convention both governments are prohibited from disclosing details of the report, which runs to more than 500 pages and follows the longest and most costly inter-state case in the Commission's history.

In spite of the ban British ministers have been infuriated by reports from Dublin that the investigation comes down heavily against Britain.

Spokesmen from both governments issued acrimonious public statements yesterday about the leaks while, it is understood, making strenuous diplo-

matic efforts in Strasbourg to have the full report published immediately.

Stormont Castle sent a message to correspondents stating: "The British Government, like the Irish Government, is prohibited by the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights from making public the details of the report. They would, however, have no objection to its publication since that would demonstrate the speculative nature of the un-official reports circulating in Dublin."

Less than two hours later the Dublin Cabinet ordered a counter-statement to be issued, emphasizing the prohibition on releasing details.

It added: "The Government, however, would welcome the publication of the report as soon as possible. It notes that apparently the British Government has no objection to its publication."

In European legal circles there was confusion about the avenues open for immediate publication of the findings.

Under the convention's complex procedure, a three-month period is now meant to ensue in which either government has the right to refer the case to the European Court of Human Rights.

Rights for a public judicial hearing. If not, the report is automatically referred to the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers for a decision.

The British Government is concerned that if the report is circulated to all 18 countries inside the Council of Europe it is practically certain that parts of its content will be leaked. It would prefer the entire report to be made public so that the emotive allegations and the commission's conclusions can be judged on their merits.

Since the case was opened in December 1971, it has always threatened permanent damage to Anglo-Irish relations. In fact they have improved greatly since the low point reached in the wake of Bloody Sunday in January 1972, when 13 people were killed in a clash with troops in the Bogside.

The main charge against Britain refers to alleged breaches of section 3 of the convention concerning torture, inhuman or degrading treatment of prisoners. Britain is also accused of breaching other parts of the convention, including article 14, which covers freedom from discrimination.

During the four years during which the case has been heard, 118 witnesses have appeared before the commission.

Extraordinary security precautions were ordered when members of the British Army appeared at three separate hearings on a remote Norwegian air station near Stavanger. At the time the Irish were angered by the British Government's insistence that the men should not be named and that their faces should be hidden by plastic veils from all but two of the 12 members of the Irish legal team.

"Mainland violence": If the Army were to be withdrawn from Northern Ireland the violence would spread quickly to the British mainland, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday (Lancaster Fishlock writes from Cardiff).

He said there was no simple and quick solution to the troubles. "There are those who say: 'It is no use, let us pull the plug out and let them get on with it.' I have no doubt that if that were to happen the violence that would develop would quickly spread over here. That is not a vital reason why we should not heed the advice of those who would have us withdraw the Army."

## Port firms want payment for extra costs

By Tim Jones

Port employers are to press the Government to compensate them for any additional costs they incur as a consequence of the extension of the dock labour scheme. That emerged yesterday as unions and employers agreed to the Dock Work Regulation Bill prepared to fight for amendments when the Bill is debated on the committee stage.

Although the Government had a majority of eight during the second reading, many union-sponsored MPs are unhappy about some of the Bill's provisions and will seek amendments to safeguard the interests of the workers they represent.

The Bill seeks to extend the dock labour scheme to all cargo-handling establishments within five miles of a water front or an inland waterway opening to the sea.

For the Conservatives and employers, fears that the Bill would give the 30,000 dockers a stranglehold on the nation's imports and exports were heightened by the threat of industrial action by 10,000 London dockers.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, and his colleagues were steering the Bill through the House, the dockers' representatives were formulating their policy of protest, over the Port of London Authority plans to close the Millwall and West India docks.

The dockers, lightermen, tally clerks and other port workers instructed their officials to tell the Government and the P.L.A. they would take all reasonable action necessary to prevent this retrograde policy being implemented.

Mr William Lindley, the waterways section secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "We do not want strike action, but we should if necessary. We have reached the stage where enough is enough."

The threat of industrial action surprised P.L.A. officials, who are hoping to discuss the proposed transfer of work to the "royal" group of docks with the unions on the basis of joint negotiation and mutual agreement.

Many of the Labour union-sponsored MPs whose members may be affected by the proposed legislation were swayed by assurances by Mr Booth, Minister of State for Employment, that the measures would not create redundancies among non-dockers working for food-stuff importers.

Speaking earlier in the day, Mr Foot dismissed a suggestion that the Bill was a repayment of cost to the Transport and General Workers' Union for his support of the £6 pay policy.

"What we have been saying is that we must find a solution to the problem of the docks, and the cost of the transport union wants to get that," he said.

Mr Thomas Cronin, national dock group secretary for the transport union, said there would be no "poaching" of other unions' members.

New workers established in places such as warehouses and belonging to other unions would be disturbed.

## Labour rift widens over import curbs

By Michael Hatfield Political Staff

The Labour Party's divergence from the Government's economic strategy was intensified last night on the eve of a statement in the Commons by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, designed to mitigate the effects of rising unemployment.

A private meeting of the party's financial subcommittee present policies the level of employment will still be at least 1,250,000 right through to the end of 1977, while overseas payments and the public sector accounts will stay in deficit.

Conventional reflexive measures might worsen the balance of payments without bringing much extra employment. The Government was planning its hopes on a revival of the world economy at an early date "but this does not now look likely," it continues.

Even a spectacular revival in world trade would still leave more than a million unemployed in Britain by the end of 1977, with the balance of payments in substantial deficit. A further cut in the exchange rate would worsen domestic inflation trends.

It argued that an import surcharge could be much more beneficial than devaluation. Employment would rise by about 250,000 and the increase in the rate of inflation would be about 1 per cent, as against 3 per cent with devaluation.

On combining a policy of import surcharges with an increase in public spending of £1,750m, the document states: "Our analysis suggests that the cost of the increase in public expenditure could be met entirely from the surcharge revenue and from the increase in tax receipts associated with an increase in the level of economic activity. In other words, the public sector borrowing requirement would not increase."

Mr Healey's ameliorative measures to ease unemployment, which are expected to be announced today, are likely to include an extension of the temporary employment subsidy scheme to cover more than 100,000 workers, and an extension of the recruitment subsidy for school-leavers.

Mr Davies was not convinced by that line of thinking. Apart from reticence by Britain's main trading partners, he suggested that a surcharge might lead to the loss of export markets, and he is understood to have expressed strong reservations that import sur-

charges would ease the burden of unemployment.

None the less the document is to go forward, and if the present is strong enough will go by-pass the party's home affairs committee, which met earlier this week, so that the national executive will have enough time to consider it.

The document says that all the forecasts suggest that on present policies the level of employment will still be at least 1,250,000 right through to the end of 1977, while overseas payments and the public sector accounts will stay in deficit.

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charges would ease the burden of unemployment.

## Objective 600,000 unemployed is urged

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC's economic committee decided yesterday Government should reduce unemployment level of 600,000 by 1978, as proposed annual economic policy which also suggests real level of unemployment now be as 1,700,000.

Some members, Mr Hugh Scanlon, president Amalgamated Union, target figure was too high. The policy was presented to the Council of the TUC.

As part of its closing the poverty committee agreed to a significant rise in the threshold, to take paid workers out of it altogether.

It also endorsed a recommendation in the review of the economy for a married couple the aim is eventually pension levels of hal earnings.

Some parts of the will be redrafted by a general council, to make the main employment all-out attack on wealth and unearned income.

Among the proposals is a significant rise in the threshold, to take paid workers out of it altogether.

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## White-collar gas workers strike

By Christopher Thomas Labour Staff

Thousands of white-collar workers in the gas industry went on strike yesterday and gave a warning that gas supplies might be threatened. They are refusing to operate a new pay and job reorganization scheme for manual workers until they get a commitment for extra pay when the incomes policy permits.

Their union, the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO), said training and other staff had been locked out for not doing extra duties resulting from the new scheme. Seven thousand members were on strike in sympathy, mostly in the North-west and some in the east Midlands.

British Gas said that on NALGO's instructions staff were blacking certain activities that were part of their normal jobs. "Those sent home for refusing to carry out normal duties are free to return if they are willing to work normally."

## Two fined £1,000 for Gay Future plot

Two men said to have been involved in the £300,000 horse-race betting coup were convicted by a jury at Preston Crown Court, Lancashire, yesterday.

After a retirement of more than six hours Anthony Collins, aged 39, a racehorse trainer, of Troon, Strathclyde, and Anthony Murphy, aged 44, a building contractor, of Cork, Republic of Ireland, were found guilty on majority verdicts of conspiracy to cheat bookmakers. They were each fined £1,000 and ordered to pay £500 towards the prosecution costs.

Mr Roger Gray, for the defence of Mr Collins, said to the judge after the verdicts had been announced: "The result may have a profound effect on some aspects of racing. He added that some things in the racing world had never before come to a criminal court might now be considered illegal."

The judge told Mr Collins: "I have no doubt you have great devotion to the turf, and eventually you may suffer at the hands of the Jockey Club, and in your particular position it will probably be the

equivalent of being drummed out of the regiment."

Mr Murphy he said: "You have remained a sportsman to the end. There are many who will admire you for meeting the challenge of coming over to this country and facing a jury."

They have no doubt that the Jockey Club will have least by this sort of case and will take even greater precautions."

The Crown alleged that the two men were part of a syndicate that placed bets in doubles and trebles on three horses, Gay Future, Ankerwyke and Opera Cloak, on August Bank Holiday, 1974. Ankerwyke and Opera Cloak never left Mr Collins's stables, and all the money in the bets went on Gay Future, a 10-1 winner at Carmel.

The defence maintained that it was a legitimate case. Chief Supr Terry O'Connell, of Scotland Yard, said he understood that the bookmakers were taking legal advice on the question of stake money on the odd bets being refunded. He also told the court that warrants had been issued for the arrest of other men alleged to have been involved in the plot.

## In brief

## Eire to spend £50m on tourism

Irish tourist organizations are to spend £50m on a five-year programme to attract holidaymakers to the Republic. The Irish Tourism Authority is seeking to increase holiday traffic from the present 4,500,000 people to six million by 1980 and earn revenue from £18m to £250m.

Mr Lloyd's last bow

Mr Lloyd's last bow, the former Speaker, ended his links with the House of Commons yesterday when he was appointed Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The stewardship is a token office of profit under the Crown.

Fewer road deaths

Britain had 324,400 road casualties in 1975, about the same as in 1974, according to provisional figures issued yesterday. The number of deaths (6,338) fell by 8 per cent, serious injuries (77,100) by 6 per cent, but slight injuries (240,900) rose by 2 per cent.

Closer link with EEC

Closer links with EEC institutions are to be sought by England's metropolitan local authorities with the aim of strengthening their influence on decision-making in the Community.

Students to pay

York University students' union has agreed to pay for £100 damage caused during a sit-in last month. None of those who took part is to be prosecuted.

Three saved at sea

A tug and Great Yarmouth lifeboat yesterday rescued the crew of three from a sinking coaster, the Sea Rhine, 200 tons, after her cargo of steel had shifted, off the Suffolk coast.

Man dies after fall

A man aged between 20 and 30 died in hospital in Bristol yesterday after falling about 200 feet on to a roadway from the Clifton suspension bridge.

Correction

In our report yesterday of a speech by Mr Henry Thorpe, the name of Mr Norman Scott was incorrectly given as Nicholas Scott.

## Mother started fatal fire

Kay Sully, aged 28, who was said to have started fire at her home, which killed her daughter aged 12, and uncle, aged 67, was given a two-year suspended prison sentence and placed under a supervision order at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

She was found guilty of the murder of her uncle but guilty of his manslaughter, not guilty to the murder of her daughter and guilty to damaging her home in Buxton Road, Stratford, London, by fire, were accepted by the prosecution.

## MP's Bill would increase supply of rented homes

By Our Political Staff

A private member's Bill to increase the supply of rented accommodation and clarify the responsibility of local authorities for helping the homeless is to be introduced by Mr David Lane, Conservative MP for Cambridge.

Mr Lane came third in the ballot for private members' Bills, and his Bill is due for its second reading on February 20. He said last night: "Its purpose is more homes and fewer homeless. I am asking Parliament to take practical steps now to improve the housing situation, in advance of the Government's review of the Rent Acts and of their more far-reaching Bill on homelessness."

He said his modest proposals to get more rented accommodation to the market would not undermine the general structure of rent control and security of tenure. "I hope that the clarifying of local authority responsibilities will bring some encouragement to homeless people that Parliament is starting to take action on their behalf," he added.

The Bill is designed to stimulate the letting of flats or rooms in a landlord's own home or in business premises, to facilitate student lettings. It would also extend the practice of letting through a local authority as intermediary and encourage council tenants to sublet rooms.

## Spy case court told of £5,000 offer to detective

Up to £5,000 and free holidays in Greece were offered to a Metropolitan Police detective in return for information about Turkish Cypriots and Turkish officers, it was alleged at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday.

Demetri Zacharia Demetriou, aged 34, a Greek Cypriot, and an estate agent at Arlington Road, Camden Town, London, faced two charges.

Mr Demetriou, who is said to have claimed that he was working for Greek intelligence, is charged with, between September 4 and November 4, 1975, corruptly offering financial advantages to David Woodland, an agent of the Crown as an inducement to obtain confidential information from police sources; between September 3 and November 4 inducing David Woodland to commit an offence contrary to section two of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, namely to communicate information obtained by him as an offer in the Metropolitan Police, to an unauthorized person.

Reporting restrictions were lifted.

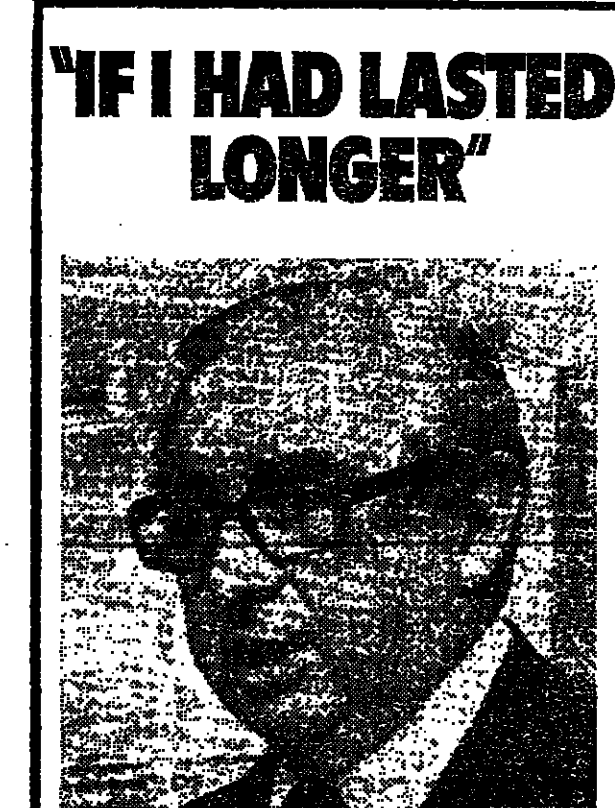
Mr Dorian Williams, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that on September 4 last Det. Inspector Woodland, stationed at Rotherhithe, was introduced by an informant named Savva to Mr Demetriou in the Beltrix Club in Cleveland Street, Westminster.

Mr Williams said 1 land asked how to obtain the information Demetriou said: "It is difficult for you a Scotland Yard—Speci records."

Mr Demetriou we mention the benefits free holidays in Greece and telephone number.

Mr Woodland tele the Special Branch 9 then called Mr Demetriou, saying he was in touch with the full team the police.

The hearing continued.



Lord George-Brown

Lord George-Brown talks to partners of Barrington Laurance about some of the policies he introduced as Deputy Prime Minister in

## PROPERTY AND GOVERNMENT

the first of four discussions in the "Barrington Laurance Symposium"

Amongst the many provocative questions answered with characteristic frankness by Lord George-Brown are:

Why we started Office Development Permits and what happened as a result

Why I am an unashamed interventionist

The current "ridiculous helter skelter legislation"

Should property developers exist?

The other contributors are Sir Colin Buchanan CBE, Mr Roger Opie and Rt. Hon. Peter Walker FCA MP.

These discussions have now been printed in booklet form and are available on request from the Symposium Secretary

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## Aims for Freedom challenges Mr Smith

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Cyril Smith, Liberal Chief Whip, had some explaining to do yesterday about the Liberal Party's attitude to Aims for Freedom and Enterprise, formerly Aims of Industry, which exists to champion the cause of private enterprise and to challenge all forms of state intervention and nationalization.

In the Commons debate on the Dock Work Regulation Bill Mr Smith called it "a piece of idiotic nonsense which should be committed to where I commit all documents from Aims of Industry: the waste-paper basket."

That seemed to indicate a totally hostile attitude to the organization. But Mr Michael Ivens, its director, said yesterday that in 1973 Mr Smith was seeking finance for the Liberal Party from Aims of Industry.

He said: "We find Mr Smith's observations... most interesting in view of the fact that he wrote to me on October 29, 1973, stating, 'I wonder if it would be possible for me to see someone in the near future to talk about the possibility of an organization assisting the Liberal Party either directly or indirectly with finance? We are a free enterprise party, opposed to nationalization, and this letter is sent to you with the full knowledge of the leader, Mr Henry Thorpe'."

On that occasion Mr Ivens replied: "Our policy is that we do not make contributions to any political party... I am sure that we do have the same outlook on Labour's nationalization plans, and if you felt it were useful I would be happy to meet you and Mr Thorpe."

Mr Ivens received a letter from Mr Smith's secretary saying: "I am afraid it will not be possible for you to meet Mr Thorpe."

In Mr Ivens's first reply he wrote: "You may remember that when Mr Harold Wilson stated a few years ago that we gave money to the Tory Party, we took legal action and got an injunction from him in *The Times*. This was very important to us because Mr Wilson's comments implied we were getting money from our supporters under false pretences."

Mr Smith was unabashed last night. "It is certainly true that we contacted Aims of Industry, as we did all organizations which we felt might have sympathy with aspects of our policy and might be willing to provide finance."

"The fact that they were not willing to support us in any way merely confirmed my fear: that Aims of Industry was a tool of the Conservative Party."

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## P O takes part in price-restraint scheme

Continued from page 1

National Council and the Price Commission have brought strong protests from big users of the parcel service, particularly the mail order industry and book publishers.

The Post Office, which was severely criticized for its earlier losses, has been cutting costs in an exercise which is now believed to be saving more than £1m a week.

That with the effect of the Government's £6 pay policy in particular, has made it possible for the organization to hold down rates on most letters, not only to the end of the Government's restraint period but probably for some months beyond that.

It expects to be in profit operationally this year. The

savage increase on parcel charges is expected to reduce traffic by 10 to 12 per cent.

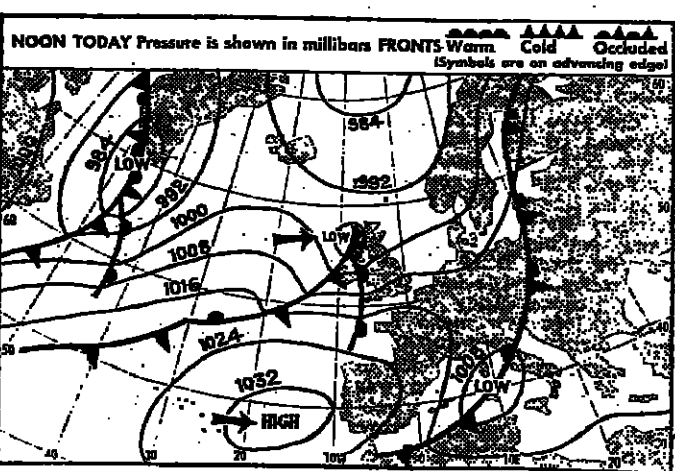
Given the government's demand that it should reach the break-even point in 1976-77, the Post Office apparently feels it would be wrong to subsidize the parcel service (which last 240m last year) from other revenue sources.

The increase of a quarter in the rate will not bring the service into profit.

The increased optimism of Sir William Ryland, the Post Office chairman, and his colleagues largely rests on money saved in internal economies and job rationalisation this year.

But the organization still sensitive to criticisms that in putting up prices it may price itself out of markets.

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today  
Sun rises: 7.22 am  
Sun sets: 5.9 pm  
Moon sets: 4.47 am  
Moon rises: 1.42 pm  
Full moon: February 15.  
Lighting up: 5.33 pm to 6.50 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 10.41 am, 5.6m (18.4ft); 11.18 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft).  
Low water: London Bridge, 1.45 am, 3.45m (11.3ft); 12.18 pm, 3.45m (11.3ft).  
Dover, 8.21 am, 5.5m (17.9ft); 8.57 pm, 5.6m (18.5ft).  
3.38 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft). Liverpool, 8.25 am, 7.7m (25.1ft); 8.57 pm, 7.9m (25.9ft).

Troughs of low pressure will move E across the area.  
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:  
London, SE, E, central S. Eng-land, rain; S, sun, at times, snow.

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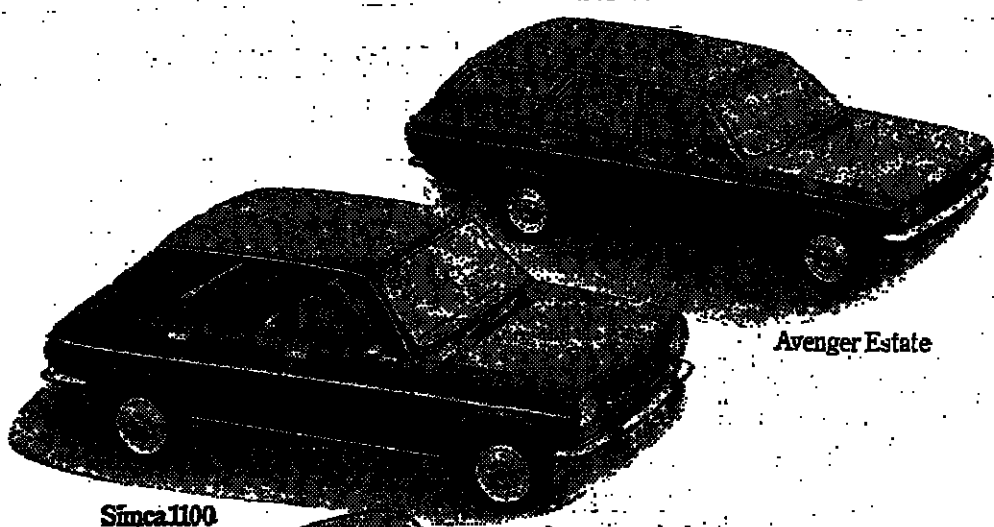
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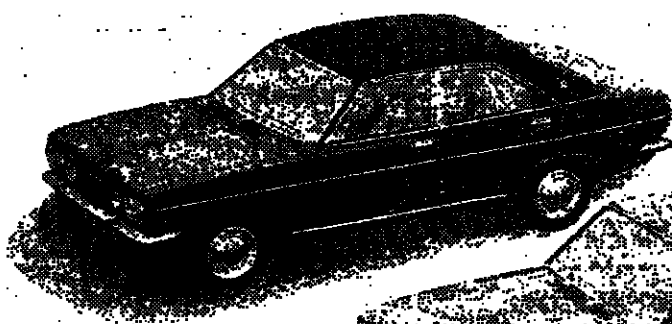
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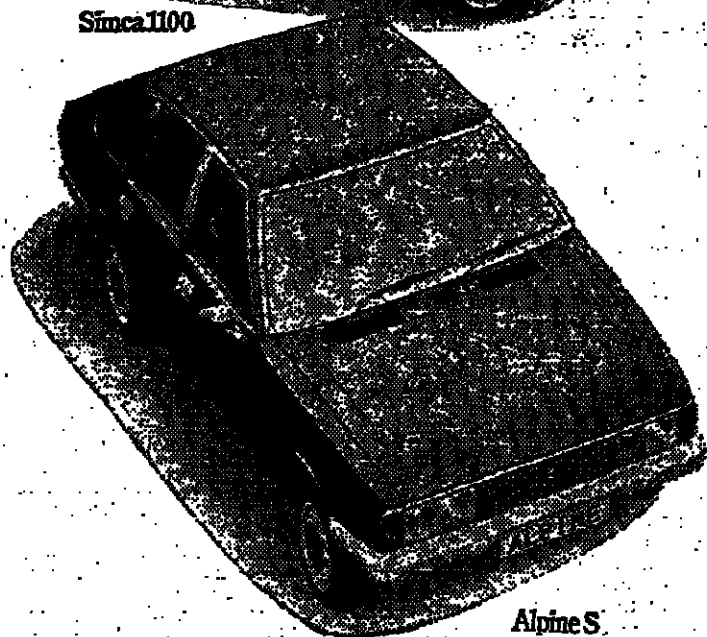
Avenger Estate



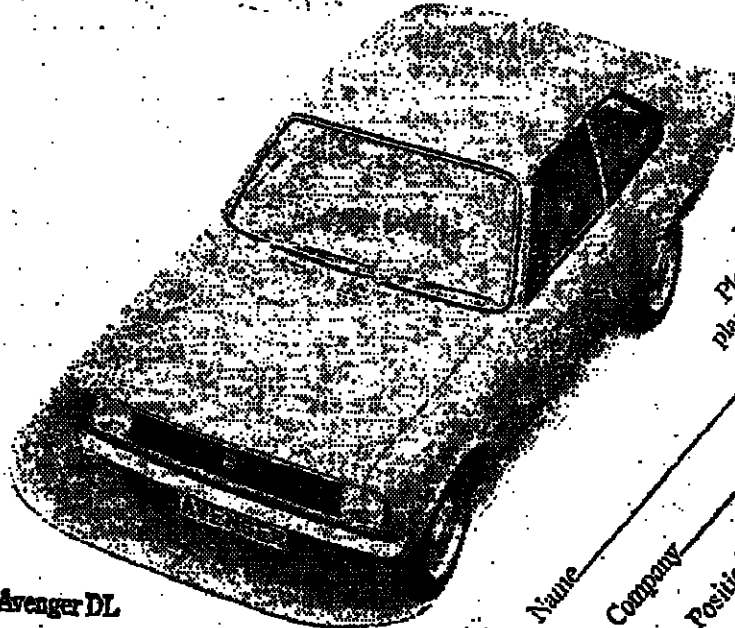
Chrysler 2-Litre



Hunter GL



Alpine S



Avenger DL

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Please forward information about Chrysler products and Fleet support  
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## HOME NEWS

## Rival British airlines are given separate 'spheres of interest'

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

British Airways, the state-owned airline, and the independent British Caledonian were ordered to exchange a number of important routes in a White Paper on civil aviation policy published yesterday. At the same time the licence granted to Laker Airways to operate a walk-on, cheap-fare Skytrain service between London and New York was cancelled.

The White Paper incorporated a new "spheres of influence" policy for British airlines endorsed by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, under which, in general terms, British Airways will fly to North America and British Caledonian to South America. British Airways will also be the sole operator to East Africa and the Seychelles. While British Caledonian will be the sole operator to West and Central Africa.

Among the exceptions to that policy would be the retention by British Caledonian of its licences to operate scheduled services to Atlanta and Houston, and the freedom of British Airways to operate the Concord to places within the British Caledonian sphere.

The new policy will mean that British Caledonian will have to give up its licences to operate to New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Toronto, Bahrain and Singapore, East Africa and the Seychelles. British Airways will surrender to British Caledonian its services to Venezuela, Colombia and Peru. The White Paper also ended British Caledonian's special position as the British "second force" airline, under which the Civil Aviation Authority was required to give it preferential treatment to help it develop its route network. The Secretary of State does not consider

it desirable that British Caledonian should continue to enjoy such treatment in circumstances in which it would usually only be possible to favour British Caledonian at the direct expense of British Airways, the document said.

Under the new policy the aviation authority would be required to give both airlines a strong preference within their respective spheres of influence. Competition between both airlines in a wasteful use of resources which outweighed any possible advantage to the travelling public, the White Paper said.

The exchange of routes in Africa should enable both airlines to achieve considerable savings through deploying their resources more effectively. The Government believed that the rearrangement of routes was fair to both and would provide a firm and stable basis on which both could plan for the development, so strengthening their ability to compete with foreign carriers in the demanding world aviation market.

As a result of the spheres of influence policy their services would in future be complementary rather than competitive, and the way would be open for much closer cooperation. Announcing the cancellation of the Skytrain licence, the White Paper said that account had been taken of the wide range of charter services and promotional fares on scheduled services developed over the past few years. There was much less scope than was originally envisaged for a Skytrain-type service to generate new traffic, a good proportion of which would be diverted from other existing services. British Airways would lose £6m a year if Skytrain's route network "The Secretary of State does not consider

## Community health councils—4: Difficulties of creating trust with NHS doctors and managers

## 'Pompous bully' accusation brought resignation threats

The Wandsworth and East

Merton Community Health

Council, in south London, is an

outstanding example of a CHC

that has declared its allegiance

firmly and uncompromisingly

on the side of "the people".

It has outraged doctors, angered

administrators, and endeared

itself to the local press because

of the wealth of material it has

provided for newspaper reports.

The secretary is Miss Caroline

Langridge, aged 29, who was

selected by the council

because of a previous involve-

ment in community action and

a determination not to be

seduced by the NHS

hierarchy.

She has worked closely with

Mrs Susan Holland, who was

in the chair during the council's

first year. Mrs Holland, a

clinical psychologist, who has

a small child, runs the People's

Aid and Action Centre, a

neighbourhood counselling service

in Battersea described as

"London's first experiment in

street-level social action

psychotherapy".

The council has a young

membership, with an average

age of about 35. Several of its

members are community

workers, including the present

chairman, Miss Jiffy Sandison.

There is a strong socialist

commitment. The dominant

ideological standpoint is that of

a body fighting to win control

of the NHS for the mass of

working people.

Because meetings are highly

political, there has often been

violent disagreement. When the

council urged a ban on the

use of agency nurses, for

example, a counter-statement

was issued by one of its

members, Mr D. T. L. Mallam,

Conservative leader on the

Labour-controlled Wandsworth

Borough Council.

"They are an incredibly

diverse group of people, most

of them quite formidable in

their different ways", Miss

Langridge said.

Four of the members threat-

ened to resign when Mrs

Holland publicly denounced a

doctor as a "pompous bully"

during a campaign over the low

number of abortions at a hos-

pital.

The doctor wrote an angry

letter to the council in which

he expressed "grave doubts"

Neville Hodgkinson

shows what happened

when relations with

authorities broke down

as to its secretary's competence.

Mrs Holland replied:

May I inform you that a panel

of our members selected his Lang-

ridge for the post as secretary

because she has the commitment

and integrity to question, criticise

and pose creative alternatives even

in the face of the rigidity and

conservatism of national health

hierarchies, including pompous

and rude bullies such as yourself.

Regarding your outrage that Ms

Langridge appeared to imply

"constant obstinate surpluses

and midwives can staff a geriatric

unit", it is the opinion of myself

and several other members of our

CHC that many workers today are

expected to be flexible in their

skills or become redundant. We

do not see why certain categories

of health workers should be such

a sacrosanct exception.

Great vitality accompanies the

council's ideological approach

to health service difficulties,

and its success has been to stir

local controversy and make its

presence felt in the community.

But the CHC is torn by

internal dissension, as it admits

in *Patient Power—the First**Year*, its first annual report.

In a "joint statement of chair-

person and vice-chairperson",

the report states that the

monthly meetings have often

been unpleasant affairs with

angry verbal clashes.

At other times differences

have been thinly covered with

a veneer of politeness, but huge

disagreements are always pre-

sent and this ensures that we

simply remain a "talking

shop".

The health service profes-

sionals are nervous of having

anything to do with the council,

and if they remain so that must

weaken its potential for influ-

encing decision-making.

Miss Langridge says, how-

ever, that a dialogue is just

beginning with the local health

managers, whom earlier the

council had threatened with

legal action over a lack of

information and consultation,

because the officers want to

mobilise local opinion against

expenditure cuts.

Wandsworth has taken up an

extreme position, and its diffi-

culties have been extreme as a

result. But similar difficulties

involving mutual suspicion

between CHCs and NHS doc-

tors, administrators and man-

agers are commonplace.

In the Wakefield Eastern dis-

trict of West Yorkshire, the

CHC's relationship with the area

authority became so bad "that

it got to the point that whatever

the officers said, the council

would do the opposite", accord-

ing to Mr Gordon Tolleson, the

council secretary.

The dispute came to a head

when the authority banned a

poster produced by the CHC

from all health service estab-

lishments in the area. The poster

contrasted an idealised hospital

receptionist with a caricature of

hospital staff.

It was intended as an eye-

catching joke, but the authority

said it was offensive to nursing

staff. The CHC nevertheless ob-

tained the publicity it wanted

because the local newspaper

published the poster on its front

page, with an article about the

dispute.

Next: Winning over the

public.

Slim hope  
Lords for  
incurables  
Bill

By a Staff Reporter

The prospect that

Wootton of Abinger's In

Patients Bill will be a

second reading by the

today seems very little

than that seven years

ago the Euthanasia Bill, which

was rejected by 61 votes to

19.

The main purpose of

is not to legalize euthan-

a to protect incurable

from avoidable suffering

which is such a patient

be entitled to receive

ever quantity of drugs

required to give him fu-

from pain and physical

and to be rendered un-

fit for any other treat-

ment to give such relief.

The Bill also provides

an incurable patient who

his death by overdosing

intentional action shall

be treated as having died

naturally, and that it is

unlawful for anyone to

commit an offence

under the Bill.

It would allow a

statement to be made

the event of "brain de-

generation" he did not

life-sustaining treatment.

Lady Wootton's Bill

opposed in a letter to the

House of Lords by church

clergy. Dr James M.

Moderator of the

Assembly of the Church

of Scotland, and Dr Duncan

Lesly, Moderator of the

Assembly of the Free

Church of Scotland.

Dr J. F. Searle, co-

ordinator of intensive

care at the Royal Devon

Hospital, wrote saying

doctors were reluctant

to lieve the pain of in-

curable disease.

Another doctor, Dr

May, a lecturer in sur-

gery at St Thomas's Hos-

pital, agreed. "The medical

profession has probably

been guilty of overprescrib-

ing drugs rather than

of using them."

Dr Searle also main-

tains in many intensive

care units it was estab-

lished a reasonable dou-

bt that the brain is a

life system, and that

it is not possible to

withdraw it.

Lady Wootton's Bill

might make su-

icidal laws more ap-

plicable where there

was no opinion on the

part of a patient's re-

latives.

Dr Richard Lamberton

man of the Human

Rights Society, said the

Bill was necessary and

would "assisted suicide".

## Natural growth of East Anglia encouraged

By a Staff Reporter

The Government has decided

that a huge population growth

predicted for East Anglia

should generally be allowed to

occur naturally in the parts

where people want to go.

It has rejected as "neither

essential nor very practicable"

a recommendation by planners

that a more even spread of

growth should be sought.

The recommendation was

central to a report published

last year by an independent

team commissioned by the

Government, the local planning

authorities in the region and

the Regional Economic Plan-

ning Council.

In a document outlining its

response, published yesterday,

the Government recognises that

population growth "represents

the major problem for East

Anglia". It says the growth

expected to be from about

1,750,000 now to between

2,200,000 and 2,600,000 by

the end of the century, is likely

to be largely of four main types.

They are planned overspill

from London, the migration

of retired people to attractive

areas where houses are still

relatively cheap, movement to

areas made easier of access by

better roads, including some

people prepared to commute to

London and natural increase.

It acknowledges that growth

is concentrated in the southern

and south-western parts of

the region, which are generally

accessible to London.

It says there should be care-

ful preparation by planners

for the future

growth, and in some parts

restraint may be called for by

amenity considerations, the

need to protect agricultural

land and the need to limit

pressure on scarce resources. Cam-

bridge is picked out as being

in particular need of continued

protection.

But the Government says it

does not accept that such

restraint in one area will nec-

essarily divert migration to



## Food poisoning in hospital

One of London's largest teaching hospitals is closed to all non-acute medical cases, after an outbreak of food poisoning in its admission ward and a geriatric unit.

An urgent inquiry has begun into the cause of salmonella poisoning at Claring Cross Hospital, Fulham, which has affected nine patients; all over 65, so far. They have been transferred to Western Hospital near By, which specializes in infectious diseases.

It states that the councils cannot sue for compensation because, in the final analysis, there is an arbitration clause written into each of the contracts.

the public interest that the members of the commission should be of the quality and experience needed to deal with a task of such national importance.

Mr Geoffrey Kamil, for the mother, said she had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment but was released after 12 months. She was married to another man, not the father of the other two children, and everyone accepted that for the first time there was stability in her life.

An urgent inquiry has begun into the cause of salmonella poisoning at Charing Cross hospital, Fulham, which has affected nine patients, all over 65, so far. They have been transferred to Western Hospital near by, which specializes in infectious diseases.



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# Lockheed TriStar

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## OPE

asks Basques  
drive  
errorists

tenced to a total of nearly 23 years by the Public Order Court, which deals only with political offences. One of the defendants, a girl, was 16 years old. The outcome of the appeals was not immediately made known.

In Barcelona, a police magistrate today interrogated a Spanish television news reporter who has already spent three days in jail since his arrest last Sunday at the scene of a big demonstration in favour of amnesty, civil rights and Catalan home rule. In the same city, police today freed a girl aged 16 after holding her prisoner for four days while investigating the painting of anti-regime slogans on walls.

The Government banned a demonstration planned by Barcelona community associations in the industrial suburb of Sabadell, to protest against the alleged incompetence of municipal authorities. The authorities also prohibited two concerts by a protest singer, Señorta Elisa Serna, who was to have sung in southern and western Spain.

In Madrid, a delegation of Spanish journalists gathered at the Ministry of Information and Tourism soon after Señor Fraga spoke on the radio. They addressed a letter to the Señor Adolfo Martín Camero, the Minister of Information, telling him of widespread discontent among Spanish journalists about the indictment on Tuesday of a reporter for the Madrid daily *El Mundo*, who refused to reveal the source of a newspaper report on the illegal Democratic Military Union.

In Madrid, Professor Enrique Tierno Galvan, leader of the illegal Popular Socialist Party, returned yesterday to the podium at a Spanish university for the first time since he was banned from teaching 11 years ago for political reasons. Those attending the lecture applauded him warmly, and shouted, "Amnesty, amnesty".

But the professor did not get his post back. He was merely a guest lecturer, albeit one well received by a crowd of about 4,000, not all of whom could squeeze into the lecture hall.

Madrid, Feb 11.—King Juan Carlos's special commission for democratic reforms met for the first time today as a wave of strikes and protests spread to include most of Barcelona's 13,000 municipal employees, including policemen and the fire brigade.

Throughout Spain strikes and protests—many of them inspired by left-wing groups pressing for political change—were keeping about 100,000 workers idle.—UPI.

Lisbon shop  
workers  
shut down  
businesses

Lisbon, Feb 11.—Groups of striking shop workers closed down most of the central business district of the capital today by threatening violence against shop owners who at first defied their one-day strike and stayed open.

Police patrolled the streets in numbers, but there were no reports of violent clashes.

The last time the leftist-led shop workers' union staged a similar strike an attempt to wreck a toy shop led to a gunfight between police and strikers, claiming one life and injuring six.

The union called the strike in protest against the suspension of pay talks because of a Government-imposed wage freeze.

Senhor Tomas Rosa, the Minister of Labour, and the shop owners' union opposed the strike, describing it as a political manoeuvre rather than a simple wage dispute, and urged the public to ignore the strike call.

Although most big department stores closed, about half of the small firms in the city centre at first opened in defiance of the strike. But many later shut their doors as groups of workers went from shop to shop threatening to take action against them.

Under Government proposals published today, any newspaper refusing to disclose the identity of the author of a political article will be fined up to 100,000 escudos (£2,000).—UPI and Remex.



Dr Luns (second from left) after his talks at the Foreign Office, with Mr Callaghan, Minister of State, Mr Callaghan and Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture.

## Dr Luns giving British view to Iceland

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is still seeking negotiations with Iceland over the cod war. Mr Wilson yesterday brought Dr Luns, the Nato Secretary-General up to date on the state of affairs after the recent failure of talks with Iceland, and made a number of points emphasising Britain's willingness to reach a settlement.

Dr Luns, who is not acting as a negotiator but rather exploring the position at the request

of the Nato Council, will put Mr Wilson's points to the Icelandic Government. The main change in the situation is that the British trawler industry has agreed to introduce a policy of voluntary restraint, though the total catch of cod, at 85,000 tons a year, still would be more than Iceland is prepared to concede.

Whether any progress is possible now depends on the outcome of Dr Luns's conversations in Reykjavik. He is due to return to Brussels today.

Mr Wilson, who was joined by Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, assured Dr Luns that the Government was well aware of the implications of the dispute. So far as Nato was concerned; but in the absence of a party willing to negotiate, it was hard for Britain to settle the matter.

Britain is ready to accept a short-term solution, if Iceland prefers that, but there has been no sign yet of an understanding.

Cologne carnival planners  
accused of offending  
jobless and 'guest-workers'

From Dan van der Var

A legal action and a threat of violence have introduced a sour note into the preparations for one of the most elaborate carnival celebrations, the Rose Monday processions in Cologne.

A lawyer representing 130 private citizens, who clubbed together to retain him, has lodged a complaint against the Cologne carnival celebration committee at a criminal court, alleging "incitement of the populace".

At the same time, a hitherto unknown organization calling itself "the Popular Carnival Defence Committee" has threatened to storm the procession in an anonymous letter to the organizers.

Although there is no evidence of a link between the court action and the threat, both are aimed at the withdrawal from the great procession of two floats, regarded by the protesters as defaming West Germany's 1,300,000 jobless and 2,300,000 foreign workers.

The procession consists of hundreds of floats which take several hours to pass through the packed streets on Rose Monday, which falls on March 1 this year, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

Some carry brass bands, others girls in peasant costume or mock "soldiers" in carnival uniform who hurl handfuls of remarkably hard sweets on to the heads of spectators.

There are also floats on topical subjects. Prominent politicians are parodied, espe-

ally in an election year like this one, and current issues with their attendant popular prejudices are used as themes.

One of the controversial floats shows an unemployed man and a girl sharing a huge bed. The man is depicted grinning with joy as the postman (all three figures are of luridly painted papier mâché) hands over his unemployment benefit. Toss-up "job offers" are strewn under the bed. The motto reads: "Heigh ho, how nice it is in bed."

The other float shows a Turkish "guest-worker" and his wife, both beaming and in national costume, with their 15 children, who are holding placards labelled: "Child allowances!" The motto says: "That is why, I tell you, move to the Rhine."

The carnival committee's reply to the protests does little to improve the atmosphere. It denies any wish to defame anybody and says that it is "distorted fantasy" to see the two floats as defamatory.

The unemployment float, the statement adds, did not in any way libel the majority of jobless people but was aimed at "the minority among them who seek by ignoble means to gain advantages at the expense of their remaining unemployed colleagues."

On the Turkish float, the committee says that it sought only to depict "a happy Turkish family rejoicing over the payment of child allowances for their numerous progeny."

March in Djibouti  
without clashes

For an hour, the demonstrators eyed the troops across the barbed wire entanglements, but did not try to break through them. The troops, for their part, did not attempt to penetrate into the native quarter.

The demonstrators carried streamers and placards, reading: "Down with the puppet regime of Aref (the Prime Minister)", "Independence with peace," and "Immediate liberation of political prisoners". Some also demanded the withdrawal of French troops from the territory.

Mr Hassan Gouled, the president of the league, who was among the crowd accompanied by M. Joseph Franceschi, a French Socialist deputy, himself gave the order to disperse after an hour.

Another patient  
dies after new  
type treatment

Hanover, Feb 11.—A fifth patient died today after treatment in a high-pressure chamber which a doctor decompressed unusually quickly, police said.

Four patients died on Monday, but 15 other patients also treated in the chamber were off the critical list. Most of the patients suffered from heart ailments and were over 60.

The state public prosecutor has now closed the organization offering the high-pressure therapy and began proceedings against it.—UPI.

I on Irish plea to  
trial pay rule

agreed to amend this Act to save jobs in this sector which employs between 3,000 and 4,000 people, mainly women. At the same time it applied to Brussels for a derogation from Community rules.

The Commission has reacted coolly to the Irish request on the ground that any dispensation, however temporary, might set a dangerous precedent for other member governments during the present recession.

Nevertheless, at a meeting in Strasbourg today, the Commission asked a group of five of its members, including Mr George Thomson, the Commissioner for regional policy, to consider possible ways "to use the maximum facilities available under Community instruments". This could take the form of payments from the Community's social fund or state aids by the Irish Government to the footwear industry.

After contacts with the Irish authorities, employers and trade unions, the group is due to report back to next week's regular meeting of the Commission for a final decision.

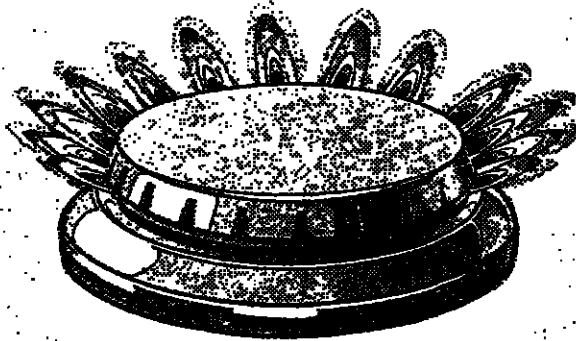
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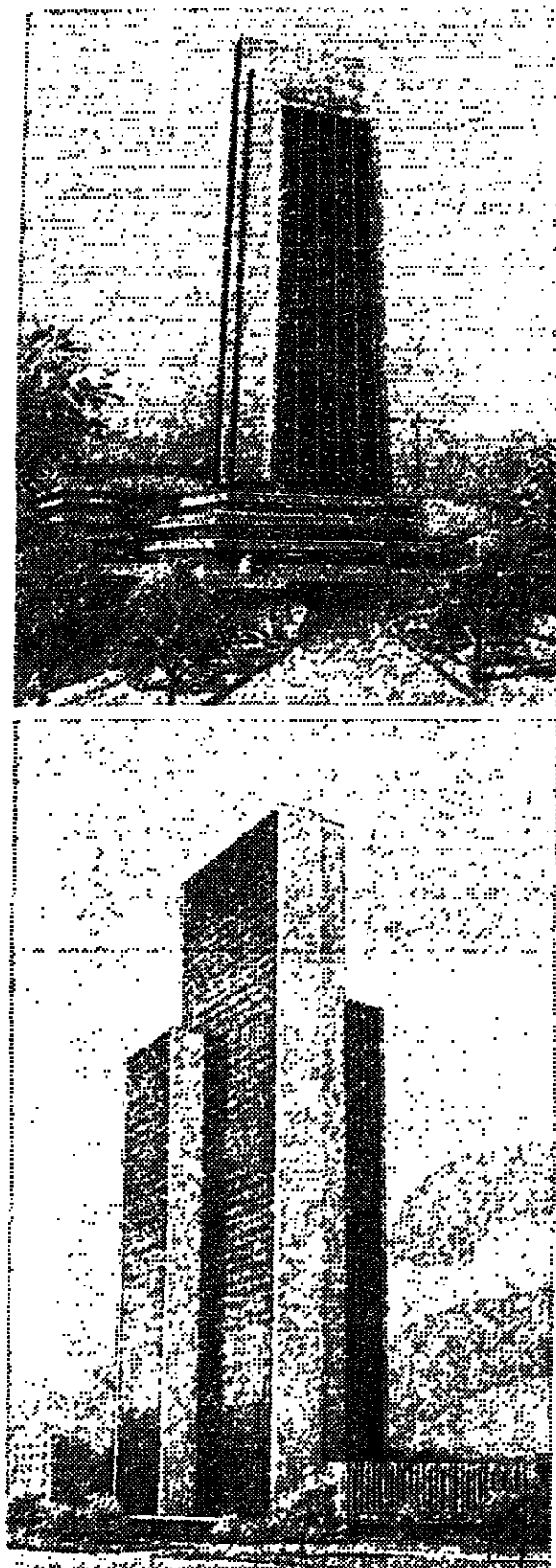
- 1 Use your central heating time clock sensibly
- 2 Turn your thermostat down a degree or two
- 3 Turn off unnecessary radiators
- 4 Insulate your roof space and hot water system
- 5 Have your gas equipment properly maintained and serviced
- 6 Ask at your local showroom for further information about how to save gas—and save money



# BRITISH GAS



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## OVERSEAS

### South African Cabinet discusses danger of confrontation as MPLA races onward in Angola

From Nicholas Ashford

Johannesburg, Feb 11

The South African Cabinet met in Cape Town today amid deepening concern about the situation in Angola.

As reports reached here of unexpectedly rapid advances by Popular Movement (MPLA) and Cuban forces, the fear grew of an imminent confrontation involving the South African forces, which are manning a defensive line inside Angolan territory.

In a startling series of victories, the MPLA has captured the southern Angolan towns of Moçamedes and Sa da Bandeira. Luanda Radio reported tonight. If confirmed, this means that the advancing MPLA and Cuban army is now only about 125 miles from the south-west African border and less than 100 miles from the South African defensive line.

Since last weekend the MPLA claims to have captured five main cities which were formerly under the control of the rival Unita movement.

These reports of refugees fleeing in panic from Silva Porto. Opinion in South Africa is divided about how far south the MPLA-Cuban army intends to advance. Some feel that, having won control of the most important parts of the country, the MPLA will prefer to con-

solidate its present position rather than seek a fight with South Africa—an engagement which could intensify into an air war involving Mirages and Soviet Union has already gained far more in Angola than it originally hoped for and will not want to push its luck any further at this stage.

However, another view is that the victorious MPLA will want to take control over the whole of Angola and will not tolerate a small African presence even along the southern fringes of the country. This is certainly the impression I received during a recent visit to Angola, where it was made clear that the fight would not stop until the MPLA was in full control, from Cabinda in the north to the Cunene river in the south.

South Africa's options are now severely restricted. It can either stay in southern Angola and fight alone or withdraw back to the South-West African (Namibian) border and thus hope to avoid a major engagement.

In public the country's leaders are inclined to the first option. Both Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, and Mr P. W. Botha, the Defence Minister, have said that the country's defence force will protect both the border and projects for which South Africa is responsible. These include the Cunene river hydroelectric and irrigation scheme, part of which is situated inside Angola.

However, the decision to con-

solidate its present position rather than seek a fight with South Africa—an engagement which could intensify into an air war involving Mirages and Soviet Union has already gained far more in Angola than it originally hoped for and will not want to push its luck any further at this stage.

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However, the decision to con-

### US tax man steps into bribes scandal

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Feb 11

The United States Internal Revenue Service has ordered by Mr William the Secretary of the Treasury to increase its efforts to mine whether American companies made tax deductible questionable payments to foreign politicians and government officials to secure sales.

At the last count more than 20 big American companies have in recent years a total of well above \$150m abroad in questionable payments. The amounts to be investigated from straight bribes to politicians, to secret party contribution questionable commission sales agents.

The Internal Revenue Service could well demand independent audits of the big companies involved, and for some of this could cause serious difficulties. The actions could finally produce a clear list of just where money went, how large it was, and what it was for.

The New York Times reported today that the multinational companies documents showing that a of dollars in agents' fees been paid by Lockheed secret accounts in Switzerland and Liechtenstein for a Spain, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.

This report adds yet a dimension to the Lockheed affair, as the United States since 1963 had a complete arms embargo on military sales to South Africa. The committee's documents show that Lockheed must circumvent this.

Informed sources in Washington said that the South Africa deals concluded by Lockheed concerned the sale of six and 10 aircraft to a company owned by the Government.

The aircraft are not military but civilian versions of Lockheed C130 transports known as the 1-100-30. Sources point out, however, conversion of the 1-100-30 aircraft that can be used for military and can perform some functions as the C-130.

Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes: Mr John N. Johannesburg businessman has represented Lockheed South Africa for the past years, rejected any charge of impropriety involving South Africa.

He said Lockheed had him money to cover a 1 had incurred because United States dollar devalued while he was to help finance a sale South African company. "Not one cent was asked or received by Safair for bottom," he said.

Our Rome Correspondent writes: The Italian Parliament permanent inquiry committee has today announced that two former ministers had accepted from the Lockheed Corporation.

Signor Angelo Castelli president of the committee said that no requests for investigation had been received but the commission would anyway.

Newspapers protested that while in Holland Thorne is tottering and countries have promptly inquiries into similar cases. In Italy the reaction has been to call for a further investigation.

Bonn, Feb 11.—Lo paid its representative \$40,000 (about \$8,000 1972) to pass on to two German political parties Government spokesman today.

«Out the money stayed hands of the corporation as some would say, and his fingers», the spokesman said.

He said that Lockheed paid the money in cash with the hoped-for sale executive jet to the West German Central Bank. The reason not buy the aircraft does not had not be planned.

### MPLA wins tussle for recognition by OAU

Continued from page 1

635mm pistol and ammunition when he returned on Tuesday.

Mr White said he saw the bodies lying in a ditch when he was left in a lorry. Mr Callan had told his regimental sergeant-major "You know what to do" and the executions took place on Sunday, February 1, Mr White added.

When he returned to the camp, he found that Mr Georgiou had come out on a patrol with Mr Copeland and a corporal. They returned in due course but without Mr Georgiou. Mr White said he was told Mr Georgiou had been injured and the muscles blown off his left leg. Mr White, a pilot, was, therefore, asked to take a helicopter to get him out but he said yesterday that he had refused.

None the less Mr Copeland and the corporal took me to the airport. I had a gun loaded in my pocket and was about to shoot them. But Mr Holden Roberto, the National Front President, and Colonel McAleese were there," said Mr White. "They seemed to greet the RSM and the corporal as old friends and then Colonel McAleese hit the RSM with the butt of a rifle about four or five times."

According to Mr White, the colonel had heard about the executions and he screamed at Mr Copeland: "What were you doing shooting white mercenaries?" Mr White took the colonel back to see the bodies which were destroyed by pouring petrol over them.

Mr White said Mr Copeland was taken to a house in Magueta and court-martialled by the RSM. "I was watching from a jeep when the RSM was shot by a firing squad of British mercenaries. He tried to run round the back of the house behind a van but he was shot in the back," said Mr White.

Mr White said: "I am certain that Callan is dead now. He was completely ruthless and laughed at shooting people. Callan and his two officers were all trigger-happy and spent most of their time shooting black people for fun."

Mr White, aged 34, and a haulage contractor, said Mr Holden Roberto later told him resignation would be made to the families of the executed men. Of the group of 98 mercenaries, he said 36 were dead, including

### Condemned RSM ran for life but was shot

Continued from page 1

the executed men and five more were missing. Thirteen had been wounded.

None of the names of the executed men has been released but one was yesterday named by a comrade as Mr Jamie McCann, who was 34 and had served with the Special Air Services. He is said to come from the London area. Before he died he is reported to have said in the fighting to have saved the lives of two men.

Mr Copeland served in the Parachute Regiment and the Special Air Services as well. He was in his early 30s and was a sergeant in the British Army. One of his former comrades yesterday said of him: "A nice man you could not hope to meet in civilian life." He came from London and had volunteered to join an abortive mercenary force to fight in Rhodesia last year.

In fact he had served with Mr McAleese and the two men knew each other well.

He went out to Angola with the advance party of 19 men recruited and transported out in January by Security Advisory Services, the Camberley firm organizing the mercenaries. Mr Georgiou travelled out there earlier in the same month after approaching Mr Nicholas Hall, who started the recruiting for the FNLA in Britain, because the two men had served together in the Parachute Regiment.

FNLA sources in London yesterday confirmed that Mr Georgiou was dead after a phone call to Kinshasa, Zaire.

The executions have been a factor contributing to the return of the mercenaries to the week although a number have been offered "substantial financial inducements" to return, including a rise in their £150-a-week pay.

Two of the men were yesterday sent to prison after appearing in court on charges for offences committed before they left. Mr Norman Trevor Hollanby, aged 22, an ex-Guardsman of Earl's Court, London, was sentenced to nine months at Maidstone Crown Court for theft and breaking the conditions of a suspended sentence. Mr Dennis Andrew O'Brien, aged 27, of Sandhurst, Berkshire, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for burglary.

### Guatemala accepts £60,000 British voluntary aid

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Guatemala has turned down the British Government's offer of aid after the earthquake, but it is accepting supplies of blankets and warm clothing from British voluntary agencies. These were arriving overland, after being flown to El Salvador from Gatwick yesterday.

The Guatemalan refusal of "official" help is no doubt to be explained by its quarrel with Britain over the status of Belize.

Mr Reg Prentice, the Minister of Overseas Development, in a written parliamentary answer yesterday, said that the decline of help had been expressed with elaborate tact. The message from the Guatemalan President read: "Thank you very much. I am very sincerely grateful. It is very thoughtful on the part of the British Government but just now we do not require it."

The cost of transporting the aircraft load of supplies, as a consequence of this refusal, was taken over by voluntary agencies, working through the Disasters Emergencies Committee.

Nearly £60,000 has been spent on tents, blankets, medical supplies, high protein foods, and a sanitation unit.

This was unloaded in El Salvador by the local Red Cross and was being forwarded to the stricken areas in Guatemala.

Britain's relations with Guatemala have been strained for a long time because of Guatemala's claim to the territory of Belize. Fears of invasion voiced in Belize persuaded the British Government to reinforce the garrison there last November with 600 men and a dozen vertical take-off aircraft.

After the earthquake, the talks between Britain and Guatemala which were to open this week had to be postponed. A recent United Nations resolution endorsing the British position that the people of Guatemala were entitled to self-determination, is of particular importance in this context. But as feeling in Guatemala continues to run high the prospect of negotiations proving successful is not encouraging.

Mr Peter McEntee has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Belize, in succession to Mr R. N. Pountney, it was announced yesterday.

Brussels, Feb 11.—Belgium is sending an aircraft-load of emergency aid to Guatemala and is planning to give about \$1m (£500,000) to earthquake victims, a government spokesman said today.—UPI.

### Army expedition sets out to climb Everest

By Ronald Faux

The British Army Mountaineering Association, armed with 12,000 feet of rope, 40 aluminium ladders and 200 bottles of oxygen, begins its advance on Mount Everest next week. It will link up with a party from the Royal Nepalese Army for the climb.

The 23 members have contributed up to two months' pay, a total of about £9,000, towards the £50,000 cost of running the expedition, but further backing has come from a British firm, Everest Double Glazing. The Times is maintaining its historic connexion with the mountain by sending a reporter to accompany the expedition.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. A. Smeeth, of The Gloucestershire Regiment, who was the first mountaineer to climb two Himalayan peaks of more than 25,000 ft, is to lead the attempt, which will follow the original

route climbed in 1953 by Mount expedition. This is the last British expedition before the mid-1980s, a mountain is booked fully before and after the monsoon until then.

The association began planning seven years ago, the original hope was that expedition would make an attempt in 1975. It was to be the Everest starting however, by a group of mixed Japanese women reached the summit.

Instead, its expedition attempted Nuptse, a peak of Everest, and four climbers were killed. This has clouded over the present expedition, but Colonel Smeeth said at a press conference today in the Everest room at the Royal Geographical Society in London that the route attempted was higher but not as difficult technically as Nuptse.

The 1876 Cruelty to Animals Act slanders to a century in August... it governs animal experimentation without using 50 million living animals yearly—2.3rd for non-medical purposes... humane alternatives to animals exist... this Victorian Act hinders the development of humane experiments... shares information on the Abolition of Cruelty to Animals Society, available from The British Veterinary Association, 42 Whitehall, London SW1. Union for the Abolition of Cruelty to Animals, 101-103 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. Donations gratefully received.

صناعات الاصل



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1520

## can federal to court for higher pay

for district court judges are now worth, respectively, only \$29,250 and \$27,510 in 1969 dollars. The judges did not formally petition for indexation. But they sought "damages" for the claim that their pay since 1959, and what they justifiably called "such further or other relief as this court should deem appropriate." In other words, new pay scales.

The judges have got themselves a good lawyer in Mr. Arthur Goldberg, a former Supreme Court justice. And it is clear that the suit has been brewing in chambers for some time.

The suit has also been preceded by a ceaseless succession of speeches by Chief Justice Warren Burger of the United States Supreme Court. He has denounced audiences that came to hear him speak on such subjects as the threat to justice or liberty these past couple of years, by devoting his entire time to a demand for greater pay. His warning is based on the principle that the low pay will not attract minds of quality to the bench.

Some judges were reported today to be concerned about the resort to litigation, but this is the most litigious of all countries, and this is some kind of apogee.

It provokes immediate new questions that fascinate many Americans: the Court of Claims judges are in the same financial position as the plaintiffs. Are they facing a conflict of interest?

## Hearst case judge deals blow to defence by allowing taped evidence

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—A federal judge ruled today that damaging testimony against Miss Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress, could be heard at her trial on armed robbery charges. This would include evidence of her later participation in a gun battle at a sports goods store in Los Angeles.

Judge Oliver Carter also ruled that the prosecution could tell the jury how Miss Hearst, who is 21, failed to take advantage of at least 10 opportunities to escape during her 19 months with her terrorist captors, the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

Included in evidence which the defence asked to be excluded were statements Miss Hearst made on tape and to people she met during her time as "Tania", the underground convert of the SLA. In these, she said that she had taken part willingly in the bank raid in San Francisco on April 15, 1974.

Judge Carter said in his ruling: "By the preponderance of the evidence, the Government has established that the statements made by the defendant after the happening of the bank robbery, whether by tape recording or oral communication or in writing, were made voluntarily."

The judge's ruling was seen as a big setback for the defence, which had tried to get evidence of all of Miss Hearst's activities after the bank robbery excluded. Her lawyer, Mr. F. Lee Bailey, claimed that the prosecution wanted to bring this evidence in merely to give her a "bad character."

Mr. Bailey claimed that if the statements, which he maintained were forced from Miss Hearst by her captors, could be used to convict her, it would encourage other underground terrorist groups to use the same formula.

But the prosecutor, Mr. James Browning, said that Miss Hearst's own statement from the stand earlier this week that she had been terrorized and threatened with death every minute of her stay with the SLA and had never been a willing convert of the group, was unbelievable.

At a news conference after the judge's ruling, Mr. Bailey said the likelihood of Miss Hearst's testifying again before the jury "has increased sharply" so she can make her reply to the evidence which has now been declared admissible.

He said the apparently strong language in the judge's decision was simply "the minimum statement he could make not to risk having it overturned by appeal."

When the judge announced his decision, Miss Hearst frowned and looked worried.

The jury was then recalled, and the trial proceeded with more witnesses testifying about the robbery at the bank.

During arguments on the admission of the statements and evidence about events occurring after the robbery, Mr. Browning said that Miss Hearst's two surviving kidnappers, William and Emily Harris, reflected a chance to testify against her.

In arguing for the later admission before the jury of tapes broadcast in Miss Hearst's voice, Mr. Browning said the court was well aware that it would be an error for the Government to call the only people who could testify that Miss Hearst was not coerced.

—Reuter and UPI

## Lebanon to retain pact on top posts

Beirut, Feb. 11.—The Syrian inspired political agreement which ended the Lebanese civil war will leave unchanged the unwritten pact by which the President of the Republic is always a Maronite Christian.

But Mr. Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, speaking to journalists after the weekly Cabinet meeting, said this would not be set down in writing as Maronite political leaders had proposed. Some Muslim politicians vigorously opposed any written accord on the religious distribution of the country's three senior offices—President, Prime Minister, and Speaker of Parliament—while accepting that there should be no change in the present arrangement.

When Lebanon gained its independence in 1943, its political leaders agreed that the head of state should always be a Maronite, the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and the Speaker a Shiite Muslim. A spokesman for the biggest party representing the Maronites, the Phalangists, said tonight the Christians had proposed that the pact should now be set down in writing, but they had not insisted on it.

He added that the party's political bureau would discuss the decision not to put the pact in writing when it met tomorrow. "It is a matter of a certain confidence. The importance of accords is the sincerity with which they are applied, whether they are written or not," the spokesman declared.

—Reuter.

## Renewal of terrorism feared in Israel

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Feb. 11

Security forces in Israel are taking precautions against an expected renewal of terrorist activity by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in what is described as "a desperate attempt to reassert its presence in the administered (occupied) areas."

The PLO is thought to be trying to prevent King Hussein's attempt to reassert his influence in the West Bank, which has American and qualified Israeli support, and to deter pro-Jordanian elements in the West Bank municipal elections in April.

Security officials report an upsurge in terrorist activity, citing the ambush of an Army patrol by gunmen in Gaza on Monday night, and attacks on buses in the Nablus area. There were no casualties, but the ambush has caused alarm because it comes after the report of the arrest of an Al Fatah group in the area, which has been free of terrorist activity for two years.

If there is a resurgence it may be due to local anger over the American veto which has blocked the entry of the PLO into peace talks and reopened the way for Jordan, which has no claims to Gaza. Extremists among Arabs and Jews are threatening what slender hopes remain of peace and coexistence.

In an attempt to prevent the Government from offering any territorial concessions on the West Bank, the Gush Emunim movement today disclosed a "master plan" for the establishment of 100 new Jewish settlements in the Arab area.

A spokesman said it had been submitted for Government approval but did not say where the proposed settlements would be sited.

Gush Emunim has already set up a number of illegal settlements close to Arab towns with the tacit support of some ministers. The settlers near Nablus, who could not be evicted, were allowed to move into an Army camp and are now being provided with prefabricated houses. The settlement has provoked widespread demonstrations by Arabs.

Hundreds of Arab high school pupils again demonstrated violently in Jerusalem today against a recent magistrate's ruling that Jews have the right to pray on the Temple Mount (Har es Sharif), where Al Aqsa mosque stands. The young people were turned away by elders of the Muslim Supreme Council.

They clashed with security forces when they ran through the Old City's narrow streets, ordering shopkeepers to close their premises and breaking the windows of some who refused. Twenty-six were arrested.

The continuation of demonstrations against the magistrate's ruling, even though it has been repudiated by the Police Minister, who has made clear that the ban on Jewish prayer is still in force, has aroused suspicion of outside management of the riots.

The Jerusalem District Attorney has submitted an appeal against the acquittal by the magistrate of several right-wing Jews who were accused of a breach of the peace by holding public prayers on the Temple Mount.

## UN attempt to break Cyprus deadlock

From Our Own Correspondent  
New York, Feb. 11

Talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots are to resume in Vienna on Tuesday, the United Nations announced today. Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, will be present as part of his efforts to achieve a solution.

The last round of talks, held in New York in September, came to nothing. According to United Nations officials, Turkey prevented the Turkish Cypriots from producing new proposals as a means of breaking the deadlock.

Since then, there has been an agreement between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers, reached in Brussels in December, on the process to be followed. Dr. Waldheim, in today's announcement, called on the parties to "resume the talks without preconditions, with a view to arriving at a comprehensive agreement."

## Muzorewa may be in Rhodesia talks

Government, the bishop would possibly be in a position to persuade many of the guerrillas to end the fighting.

Another factor which Mr. Smith is believed to have accepted is that Mr. Muzorewa still only commands his strongest following among the Ndebele tribe, which totals about 750,000 out of six million blacks. Bishop Muzorewa would be needed to link up with Mr. Nkomo and again present a united black nationalist front speaking for the two majority tribes, the Ndebele and Shona. The bishop has been out of Rhodesia since June.

Mr. Smith is on record as saying this about the bishop: "but military and political leaders abroad, such as the Rev Ndabingi Sithole and Mr. James Chikereza, would be arrested if they crossed the border. Another militant, Mr. Robert Mugabe, is known to be aiming for the ANC leadership and to have been largely instrumental in planning the present guerrilla incursions.

It is believed that Bishop Muzorewa might want to dissociate himself from the militant leaders and may be tempted to return to Salisbury.

## guerrillas renew Sahara attacks

Hiens are now being dropped by officials here to the effect that Algeria is not going to be trapped into jeopardizing its industrialization and development programmes by being drawn into a ruinous military exercise. "There is to be no backing down, however, on the principle of self-determination."

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, declared publicly yesterday that the Saharans had convinced him they did not want to be Moroccan and that the only way of resolving the problem now was by fighting.

Rabat, Feb. 11.—Moroccan Army units are closing in on Mahbes, the last important Polisario base in the Western Sahara, but have not yet occupied the outpost, which is 40 miles from the Algerian border, official sources said today.—AP.

## Hanoi's hand seen behind Burma clashes

Rangoon, Feb. 11.—Fierce clashes between Burmese troops and communist insurgents have left some 250 people dead and increased suspicions here that newly-formed guerrilla squads were controlled and armed by Hanoi.

Official communiques said security forces killed more than 200 guerrillas with the loss of 46 Government troops in battles along the Burma-Laos border in November and December.

Accounts of the clashes indicated that the insurgents had crossed into Burma from Laos and withdrew there after meeting stiff opposition from Government troops.—Reuter.

## old comrades get cabinet posts

President Nimeiry, the country's only legal party, five years ago. He becomes Interior Minister.

Both officers were members of the Revolutionary Command Council which ruled Sudan until President Nimeiry was elected in October 1971.

Changes were also made in the leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union. In a televised speech on Monday in which he announced the impending reshuffle, President Nimeiry said there would be no change in the policies of his regime.

Agence France Presse.

# The Bodyswappers

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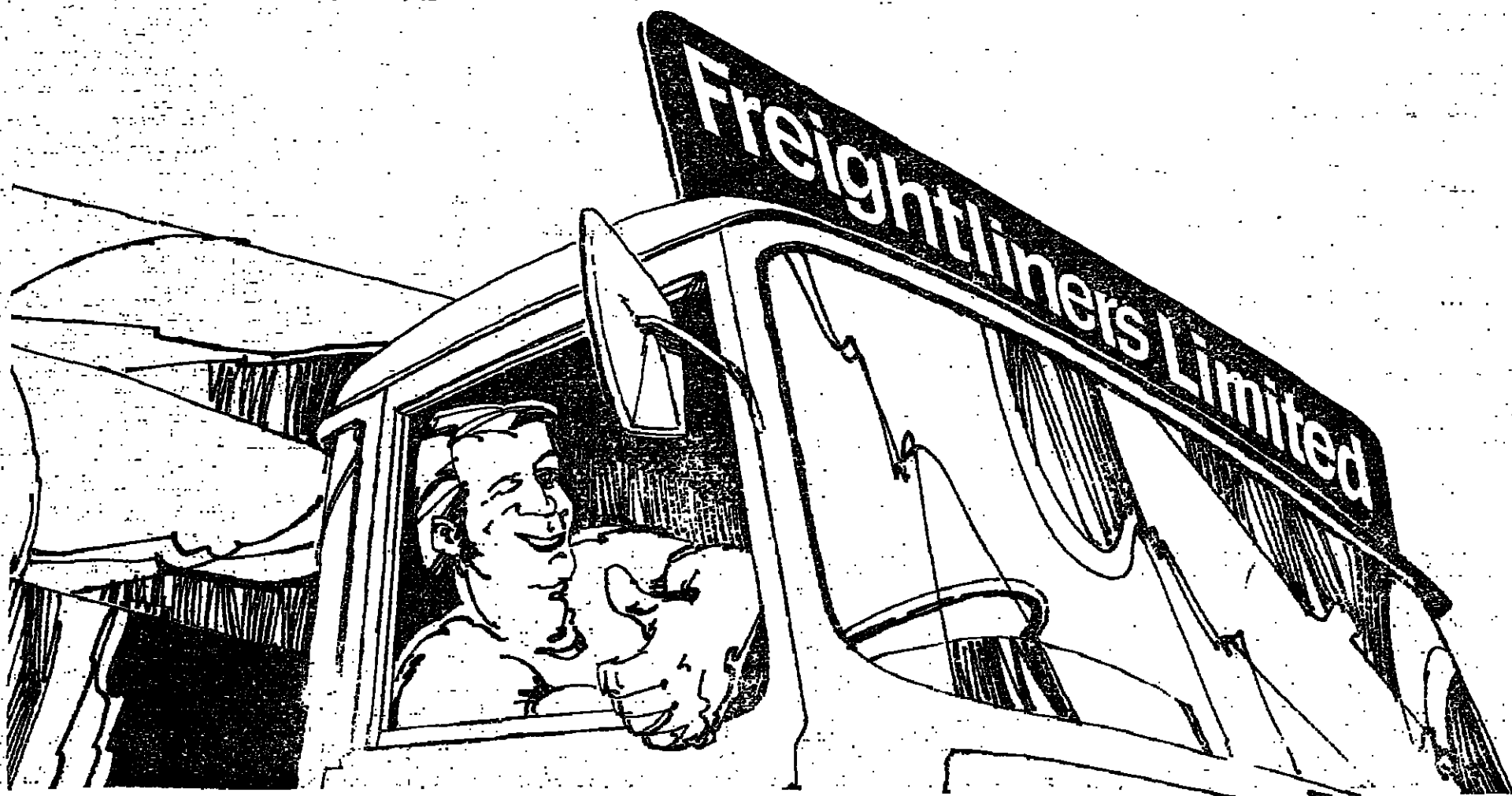
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Freightliners Limited, 43 Cardington Street, London NW1 2LR.









## Rugby Union

# No catching Saracens when they speed

**Speed**  
By Peter West  
Rugby Correspondent  
Saracens 39 Met Police 0

With half their best side laid low by influenza, and with an unimpeachable compliance in defence, Metropolitan Police took a caning at Southgate yesterday, losing by three goals, three tries and a drop goal, a match which was the last of the season. Saracens went off the boil in the concluding phase, otherwise they might have improved on the 10-15 scoreline.

Streatham/Croydon last Saturday. The police pack provided firm opposition in the tight scrums, but Saracens were more of the important lineouts, their loose trio productively roamed a rather tacky field, and the defence, which was virtually was only one side in fact.

With such a platform, and prompted by the lively and resourceful Dowling at scrum half, it was not surprising that a faster, more accurate and more experienced half would soon enjoy themselves. Had Saracens consistently moved the ball a little more to the right, they would have scored more often.

To be fair, they came within a whisker of doing so in the second half, first when they No 8, Sherreff, lost the ball as he became entangled in a scrum, and then when Hazzack put Hawkins clear from a marginally forward pass. Hazzack, a two-handed scrummer, was a steady state in the scrum, and his accurate contribution in the open. He is only a few years from being a first-class player, and he will be a big name we could be hearing more about.

Although their tackling frequently left a lot to be desired,

refreshing willingness to run the ball rather than to kick at goal whenever all was lost. Montgomery, always looking to do something creative, kept them plugging away throughout the last quarter. With a cutting wind behind

The ball was spun down the line to the right wing and Headey got there three points for an offence at the scrum. The referee called it off from a scrummage and, although there was a fleeting hesitation by Kealty in the centre, Thorne was quick enough to get his hands on Sanders on the bounce and to outflank the defence for the first try of the game.

In due course Thorne got another chance this time as he went full back and then looped his sidekick to put the try away over the top bar.

"It was my try, but the referee's decision was even better."

Dowling exploited the short side of a ruck, his centres drove forward and he stepped close to the line. Dowling himself turned up again to send Branson on the left. During this movement the Police were sent to the front of the field with a head injury. This try, together with two penalty goals from Headey and his connection with the second try, gave Saracens a lead of 23-0 at half-time.

His concentration perhaps disrupted by the blaring klaxon of a circulating police car, the victim full back now had a kick charged down by a grateful defender. That made it 27-0, whereupon Thorne became an opponent of his own team as he zoomed forwards—Sherriff, Player and Williams—all hapless in their order before the captain.

The hooker, Millar, got the sixteenth try, and one of his props, the mobile McGregor, played a part in the last try scored from the full back. Headey converted the last two tries, the second of them with an excellent kick from wide out to the right.

SARACENS  
R. Dwyer, J. Gaudin,  
B. H. Mullins, W. R.  
Williams (captain),  
G. Greig, P. Lacey,  
J. Lacey, S. Macdonald,  
C. Milne, C. Morris,  
P. O'Connell, A. Pearce,  
D. Smith, J. Tait,  
Society

R. Dwyer, J. Gaudin,  
B. H. Mullins, W. R.  
Williams (captain),  
G. Greig, P. Lacey,  
J. Lacey, S. Macdonald,  
C. Milne, C. Morris,  
P. O'Connell, A. Pearce,  
D. Smith, J. Tait,

G. Kestley,  
M. McGee, M. McKeown,  
W. R. Williams (captain),  
A. Brown, G. Greig,  
P. Lacey, J. Lacey,  
S. Macdonald, C. Milne,  
C. Morris, P. O'Connell,  
A. Pearce, D. Smith,  
J. Tait, Leeds

## col fashion

[illegible]

## Boxing Finnegan in

# Boxing

## Finnegan in hospital

The British light-heavyweight championship bout scheduled for March 2 may have to be postponed. The champion, Chris Finnegan, is in London hospital with eye trouble and may need to have an operation.

Michael Barrett, the boxing promoter who originally planned the bout for the Albert Hall next Tuesday, had to postpone it to March 2 after the challenger, Roy Ashman, pulled out because of an eye problem. Now Barrett hopes to put on an alternate championship bout on March 2.

**Dar es Salaam, Feb 11.**—Filbert

[illegible]

**NATIONAL LEAGUE:** Montreal Canadiens 6, St. Louis Blues 1; Los Angeles Kings 2, Washington Capitals 1; Vancouver Canucks 3, New York

**NATIONAL LEAGUE:** Montreal Canadiens 6, St. Louis Blues 1; Los Angeles Kings 2, Washington Capitals 2; Vancouver Canucks 3, New York Islanders 1.

**WORLD ASSOCIATION:** Minnesota Fighting Saints 6, San Diego Mariners 3; Calgary Cowboys 4, Toronto Toros 3.

# The amazing iron horse of Penrith who turns base metal into gold

for the Grand National but will probably next run in the Elder Steeplechase at Newcastle on February 21. Either the Elder or the Welsh Grand National on the 22nd day is the likely target for Rubelc, who is in the best of the great shape yesterday, must be his value for the National at the £51 offered by Hills. He has a good amount of pace, possesses unlimited stamina and is a bold and intelligent jumper.

Red Rum who was going quite well when he got too close to the first fence on the final circuit of the Grand National, is back in the saddle with Donald McCain said that the dual Grand National winner was more in the form of the race than he had been. He thought that the 10-1 favourite Red Rum took two more races before Alnshire, including the National, which he won. Beware of the new favourite, Widespread, in the Steeplechase on this course on March 6.

In view of this both McCain and Rubelc expressed themselves as being very confident of their horses' performance. Such is the reputation of Red Rum that Ladbrokes' record book at 10-1 joint favourite with Morlock, who finished second, saw Widespread intends to saddle either at Newbury tomorrow or in the first of the Irish races on Wednesday, provided ground conditions are suitable. Ladbrokes' favourite Rubelc and Forest King at 10-1 and 12-1 respectively.

At Haydock this afternoon the Queen Mother's Sunbys can win the Premier Long Distance Hurdle or Falko, Wylwyn. Although the latter is the favourite, he is finishing last behind Super Trojan as a handicap at Sandown in the second of the races. He is probably a squib, himself, nobly over a distance short of his best when beaten under six lengths by the winner at Kempton on Boxing Day.

He wound up last season in a blaze of glory by winning the London Long Distance Hurdle and would outdo those two useful handicappers, The Last Night and Good Prospect, first and second in the London race at Newbury last week. The other runner-up was the outstanding chance on

## Haydock Park programme

[illegible]

5 4-40304 Orosio (P. Harris), P. Cundell, 9-11-6 ...  
6 11-0330 Sunyboy (Queen Mother), F. Walwyn, 6-11-6 ...  
7 000-000 Barefoot Warrior (B. Walker), A. Watson, 8-11-6 ...

4-4-3030	Oroale	1-P. Harris, 1-P. Cundell	9-11-6	2-1
4-4-3204	Sunbury (Queen Mother, F. Mahony)	3-1	1-1	1-1
4-4-3205	St. George	1-1	1-1	1-1
4-7-3087	7-2 Sunbury, 7-2 Good Prospect, 4-1 The Last Light	3-1	1-1	1-1
4-4-3210	Oroale, 2-10 others			
<b>NO BOSTON PIT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £500: 2-1)</b>				
4-11-2141	Young Sinner (CD)	A. Thorne, A. A. Thorne	7-2	1-1
2-22-2111	Johns Knupp (CD)	Mrs W. Leppington, 1-1	1-1	1-1
2-22-2449	Prickshot (CD)	J. T. Kellborne, D. McCann	7-2	1-1
4-4-3218	10-14-3087, 10-14-3087, 10-14-3087, 10-14-3087	1-1	1-1	1-1
4-4-3232	Steady (CD)	Mrs D. Ross-Davies, M. S. Ross	7-2	1-1
13-3 John Sinner	Knupp, 11-4 Steady, 7-2 Young Sinner			
13-3 John Sinner	Knupp, 11-4 Steady, 7-2 Young Sinner			
<b>NO WATERLOO HURDLE (Handicap: £601: 2-1)</b>				
4-11-2141	Young Sinner (CD)	A. Thorne, A. A. Thorne	7-2	1-1
4-11-2141	Johns Knupp (CD)	Mrs W. Leppington, 1-1	1-1	1-1
4-11-2141	Prickshot (CD)	J. T. Kellborne, D. McCann	7-2	1-1
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4-11-2141	Johns Knupp (CD)	M		

## Haydock Park selections

**Playdock Park Selections**  
 Your Racing Staff  
 1.30 Yare Again. 2.00 Inistoege. 2.30 Sunyboy. 3.0  
 specially recommended. 3.30 French Pin. 4.0 Roy

**Cheltenham Gold Cup**  
 ENTRIES: Another Muller 7 years.  
 1.30 Yare Again. 2.00 Inistoege. 2.30 Sunyboy. 3.0  
 specially recommended. 3.30 French Pin. 4.0 Roy

**Champion**  
 ENTRIES: Another Muller 7 years.  
 1.30 Yare Again. 2.00 Inistoege. 2.30 Sunyboy. 3.0  
 specially recommended. 3.30 French Pin. 4.0 Roy

4 Night Nurse 5.  
 Parkhill 5. Philom.  
 Red Herring 7. Rik  
 5. Sea Pigeon 6  
 Tangle 7.

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MISSO HANS: 11-4 Jay Roq Rahab.  
1 Dr Hines. 8-1 Loch King. 9-1  
Missio (Miss). 13-1 Swift Misso. 10-1  
Deenononni 15 ran

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Mr J Paterson, 15-8 fav) 1  
Midnight Romp, ch h. by Majority  
Blue—Belle of the Ball (J.  
Prize 10-0  
Gold Sleeves 1  
7-10-0  
Why Co. ch g. h.  
Carnegie 10-0

[illegible]

Handicap: 2721  
Galle, b c. 3yo  
(G. Young), 4-1

[illegible]

J. J. O'Neill (5-2 11 lbs)	2	Nardana's Lady
Lord Brownedodd, b g. Burgundy		Sunny Rd. 24-1
Coolmagrover (1), Braem, 2-10-1		Scot. High Jump
R. B. Smith (5-2 11 lbs)	3	Red's

[illegible]

**By Michael Phillips**

worked tirelessly not only to improve Huntington, but also to improve the entire racing community. He must have been honored for more than six months for this valuable race when he persuaded the sponsors to support it.

At least he can console himself in the knowledge that Tipolipino and Grand Canyon, two of the best beginners in training and racing, are such two big dogs in the respect that will mock the said Tipolipino's decision at the eleventh hour not to send his good horse to the race. It is a pity that Mr. Parkhill's presence would have given the race that extra bit of tag which it lacks. Nevertheless, the Tipolipino, Grand Canyon and the other horses are bound to be exciting.

No one will be keener to witness this race than Tipolipino's trainer, Josh Clifford, who has been at his home as his home was not far from the course. Tipolipino, who is arguably the best four-year-old in the country, is expected to send word to win the Daily Express Triumphant Burrell at Cheltenham in March—well, he is expected to win 7 lb. more than is laid down in the weight for age scale.

Against that it must be said that Grand Canyon is heavier than Tipolipino, only last Saturday, having won five of his previous races since he came from Newmarket as a yearling. He is, however, as he showed only too conclusively when he beat Supreme Ascot in December. It is a pity that the odds are such that if Lanny will be won by Tipolipino.

Rail on him, earlier the clash between the Flying Pound and Summerville in the Jey Steeplechase should also keep us on our toes. Flooding Pound, winner of the Embassy, will win the Embassy Premier Steeplechase final at Haydock Park, yet even then he may be unable to cope with the latter's six, one of his good days. Summerville had such a day at Worcester on January 5 when he won by 15 lengths from High Glen.

1.15 GLATTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £340: 2m 200yd)  
2. 00-0311 Mick The Miller (J. Lockwood): D. Morley: 5-11-12 G. Wilson: 7  
J. McShane: T. Forster: 6-11-12 A. Brantford

[illegible]

8	1224	Armsby (Th. Wiley), J. Haine, 7-11-6 .....	J. Haine
9		North Star (J. Thorpe), Thorpe, 7-11-4 .....	Mr R. Carter 7
15	030-000	My Ribero (C. Hannu), B. Richmond, 5-11-7 ....	I. Wilkinson
16		Silage (Mrs C. Penny), I. Wardle, 5-11-7 .....	F. Collings
19	17	Margoline (Miss G. Morgan), T. Morgan, 2-11-7 .....	P. Collins

[illegible]

7	0-00	Haydon Heath (A. Mann), J. Haine, 6-11-1	C. Astbury
8	000	Hopeful Hill (Mrs E. Gaze), Mrs Gaze, 6-11-1	J. Haine
9	00324	Natalaris (B. Mole), B. Finch, 6-11-1	P. Barlow

**New Novices: £340: 2m (20yd)**

Champion: J. Gifford, 6-12-8 R. Champion  
Roadhead, R. Rollinshead, 6-11-1

C. Ashbury  
J. Matalie, 6-11-1      P. Bartley  
Mrs. Mrs. Gave, 6-11-1      P. Skilton 5-9-1  
J. Matalie, 5-10-12      P. Skilton 5-9-1  
J. Matalie, 5-10-12      P. Skilton 5-9-1  
C. P. Gordon, 5-10-12      P. Skilton 5-9-1

D. Nicholson, 5-10-12      D. Nicholson, 5-10-12  
R. Trickett, 5-10-12      R. Trickett, 5-10-12

Mrs. Stirling, 5-10-12      Mrs. Stirling, 5-10-12  
F. Foster, 5-10-12      F. Foster, 5-10-12  
L. Long, 5-10-12      L. Long, 5-10-12  
B. Bury, 5-10-12      B. Bury, 5-10-12  
D. Morrey, 5-10-12      D. Morrey, 5-10-12  
G. Haploch, 5-10-12      G. Haploch, 5-10-12  
Tudor Lord, 5-10-12      Tudor Lord, 5-10-12  
Hill, 5-10-12      Hill, 5-10-12

1.15 Mark the Miller. 1.45 Hopful Curds. 2.15 Summerville. 2.45  
ITEPOLINO is specially recommended. 3.15 Nereo. 3.45 Mr Mouse.

1 Curtis. 2.15 Summerville. 2.45  
d. 3.15 Nereo. 3.45 Mr Mouse.  
Dance. 3.45 Tudor Lord.

Silver Daint, ch g. by Silver  
 Cloud — Debra C. (Sir E.  
 McAlpine), 7-11-0

**#15 3.76 PHIDON STEEPLECHASE**  
Handicap: 20-1  
Near And Dear ch q by Campbell—  
7-10-84 L. W. Gardner 1  
Hemlockway ch q by Campbell—  
10-12-84 Rose 2  
Carlew Rose ch q by Gossard—  
Poppy Mrs L. B. Blair 1  
Also Ran: 11-10 Jay I'm Smart  
Jill D. O'Neil French  
Society 20-1 Windsor Gray 7 m.  
NOTE: Win. \$119. sizes. 2m.  
W. dual for. 22.50. R. Carter,  
S. Swathorn of Ill.

**#16 3.37 SELSEY STEEPLECHASE**

way (Mrs L. Moore), 7-11-8  
Mr G. Moore (9-1) 1  
The Lawyer, b g. by Lausé—Great  
Year (D. Wood), 5-9-12

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صبرنا من الإهل



Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



**Softly, softly  
is the new approach  
to devolution**

not be in jeopardy. The situation has changed directly. On the one hand, because the elements have not an official response and Conservative "me too, but not such". Within the parliament but not so far as within the Shadow is another situation on which attendance to press the Kingdom. If I

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# The official silence surrounding Iran's 'political prisoners'

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**Geoffrey Pattie**  
*The author is Conservative MP for Chertsey and Walton.*

## The Times Diary

**John Watkinson  
and Bill Nash**

Mr Watkinson is Labour MP for Gloucester West. Mr Nash is a solicitor.

“You son of an agency  
escort...?”



## Comeback

Whatever became of all those tall-in-the-saddle television Westerns like *Bonanza* and *Gunsmoke*? Herbert S. Schlosser has a theory that we have all become so urbanized that the policeman has ousted the cowboy. And Schlosser should know since he is president of the National Broadcasting Company, here this week to give a lecture for the BBC today.

## Stranded

The people who help the homeless do not get many calls for help from luxury flats in Park Lane. But Audrey Harvey, who works with Shelter, has just heard that the new owners of a flat in the Grosvenor Gardens are stranded in a flat costing £300 a week who fears that she may not be able to get a council flat when she leaves.

The woman in distress is a housewife who her employer can no longer afford the rent. Her difficulty is that to be considered for a council flat she will have to be evicted by court order. But if she stays on in the flat after her employer leaves her, she will be regarded as "making profits" until she is evicted. Means profits are the letting value of the house or flat assessed not by the rent officer, but by the landlord, who would presumably insist on the full rent.

Mrs Harvey says her client has already lost five houses.

Schlosser is a quiet American who vigorously defends American television against its critics while conceding that the British may have the edge in drama. "Otherwise," he said, over a lunch for television writers, "I would say we stack up pretty well, quite honestly." The American, after all, have much more diversity, with seven channels in many cities, and far more viewing hours to fill.

He thinks, incidentally, that the Western may return in a reduced war. Police shows, the "urban" dramas, are about at their peak. Who loves you, Kojak?

## Carrying on

Not everyone is galvanized into instant sentimentality by the name of Lorna Luft, but like the better-known Liza Minnelli, she is Judy Garland's daughter.

"People come to see Judy

Garland's daughter: "I just hope they go away liking Lorna." "Yes," she said at the London Palladium. "Very, very." She is about to star in a two-act show, in which she sings and dances. "I only sing one of Mom's songs. You made me love you. If I attempted *Over the Rainbow* I guess I would be very severely criticized."

Lorna, who is 23, very thin, and does not look much like either her mother or her sister, spent much of her interview denying suggestions from popular newspaper representations that either she or her sister was pregnant. "Neither of us have time to get pregnant," she said firmly.

A reporter from *Gey News* said afterwards: "Gays have an undying love for Lorna."

land family. I think myself, but they like marriage breakdown. They went a bundle and Lorna could be with them too."

## Riposte

Faced with the success of Karachi-based newspapers in producing a British-style edition, the Indian immigrants in this country are planning to do the same with a similar venture. The *Express* publishes an English news sheet daily, and recently in Delhi, Bombay and Madras, is considering a weekly edition in London to cater for Indian immigrants to help improve Mrs. Gandhi's tarnished image. Mrs. Gandhi is a Hindu Asian who works as a sub-editor on *The Guardian*, has approached to edit the edition, and will fly to London at the end of the month to meet the proprietors.

He foresees a paper in the style of the *Guardian* but mostly reprints, but the images of local British and Indian community have been so bad yesterday that newspapers were badly savaged by poorly-produced journals.

A pro-Concorde letter to the Washington Star says: "I am a couple of young men who regularly race on motorbikes around the neighborhood where I live. It will be interesting to find out whether the Concorde flies overhead. The motorcycles are racing down the street, we will be able to hear the airplane."

P.

20 massive earth tremors have left much of Guatemala City and several provincial towns lying in ruins. Hundreds of bodies have been retrieved by rescue teams from the rubble strewn streets. So many children and their families are homeless and face a terrifying shortage of drinking water and food.

Hospitals, The Salvation Army and the Catholic Relief Services (who are on the spot) are working around the clock, but without funds they just can't cope with disaster on such a tragic scale.

**Your money is needed desperately, to help provide vital supplies of medicine, emergency shelters, food and clothes.**

**£5** provides milk and milk powder for a family.

**£10** provides nutritious food supplements.

**£30** provides blankets for a group of children.

**PLEASE — GIVE AS MUCH AS YOU CAN — YOUR**

**MONEY WILL BE SENT IN FULL — WITH NO DEDUCTIONS  
FOR EXPENSES OF ANY KIND**

Please send today to :  
**ACTION IN DISTRESS**

Dept. (T1), c/o Midland Bank Ltd,  
P.O. Box 1EG, 52 Oxford Street, London W1A 1EG

Eleanor Goldingham, of Gloucestershire, says she used to buy plate powder from a local hardware dealer who also used it for cleaning his teeth. Trying to buy fresh supplies last week, the dealer told her it was no longer available, but as his teeth were still shining she suspects he keeps a secret stock of his own.

Joan Mitchell, who lives at The Old Snobbery, near Bedford, recommends a cloth soaked in equal parts of Silvan ammonia and water, and says this is every bit as good as plate powder. Marcia Major, of Wadhurst, Sussex, says that Silvo on its own, slightly diluted, does a reasonable job, though not as good a one as plate powder, while B. E. Lunn, of Bourne-mouth, suggests dipping silver in a bowl of hot water with a handful of soda and a piece of cooking foil, followed by a rinsing and drying.

Pamela Hawker, whose husband looks after the silver plate at Lincoln Cathedral, luckily stocked up with a dozen tins of plate powder while it was still available, but she is worried about what to use on the priceless church plate when it runs out. Victoria Wilkinson, of Paddington, wants Goddards to put the powder on the market again; she used to send consignments to a cousin in Germany, where it was in great demand.

Elizabeth Voves, of Winstead, Gloucester (they seem to have a lot of silver in Gloucestershire), thinks Goddards' new polishes are not a patch on the old ones. And E. H. Ashmuth, of Horsham, Sussex, thinks that the newer polishes, including those made by Goddards, tend to wear the plate off silver much more quickly than the old ones.

P. Barker, of Wembley, finds Goddards' Long Term Silver Foam just as good, but it has the disadvantage of being evil-smelling, he says. Numerous other readers said that Goddards should bring the plate powder back again. The firm, which is now owned by Johnsons, would consider bringing it back if they were convinced there was sufficient demand. There seems to be.

LANE says Audrey Harlow, who writes for *Woman's Weekly*, has just taken up the case of a woman stranded in a flat costing £300 a week who fears that she may not be able to get a council flat when she leaves.

The woman in distress is a housekeeper whose employer can no longer afford the rent. Her difficulty is that she is considered for a council flat she will have to be evicted by court order. But if she stays on in the flat after her employer leaves she can be charged "mesne

It seemed a good idea to consult a silver-cleaning expert, and Mr Bingham of Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, generously revealed his firm's secret: take a damp leather dip it in water, then jeweller's rouge, then whitenig, and polish. Finally buff up the silver with a clean, dry leather. Anyone really interested, he said, was welcome to visit the firm's Regent Street shop any morning to see it being done professionally.

Finally, one reader has been able to tell me where plate powder can still be bought: it profits" until she is evicted. Meane profits are the letting value of the house or flat assessed not by the rent officer, but by the landlord, who would presumably insist on the full rent of £300 a week.

Mrs Harvey says her client has already lost five housekeeping jobs because her employers have moved to smaller accommodation, and now she has to wait until she can find a new home. Even if she does stay on in the flat until she is evicted she is by no means certain of getting any kind of offer from the council.

"The Department of the Environment is at last taking

## Carrying on

Nor everyone is galvanized into instant sentimentality by the name of Lorna Luft, but like the better-known Liza Minnelli, she is Judy Garland's daughter.

"People come to see Judy





## CKHEED ALLEGATIONS

anding the poration's military world in such a grasp ations for The very least, a stable, acy, unless abuted, degree to yond the of cases corruption. common ations or t. The first pton that r one likes s corrupt, ularly to in develop gh by no ince there rums of I and other say, in the on is the while stan ably have the tions is con el in this supported

Both reactions have a strong measure of justification. It is a fact that a great part of the world's commerce is conducted on the basis of "agency" and other payments on such a scale that they can only be considered as bribes. In certain parts of the world the businessman is faced with a simple choice. Either he allows a bribe to be paid, or he does not get the business.

There is indeed some evidence that excessive fastidiousness on the part of British businessmen and governments, in the face of other European competitors, is having the effect of losing contracts. Equally, it does seem evident that public and commercial standards of honesty in this country are something of which we can still be relatively proud.

The important issue is whether this country can maintain standards in this respect, while its business community is expected to compete in a world where things are often otherwise. It is to be stated unequivocally that every attempt must be made to do so. Corruption may be an

inevitable part of life in societies which are inherently unstable, or in which the distribution of wealth and income is grossly uneven. It is socially, politically and economically debasing in a society such as ours.

There will always be a measure of corruption, some of which will be uncovered and some not. The absolute element is that society must not seem to condone corruption in any form, for it is a constant battle to maintain and improve standards. The steady improvement of standards of conduct in relation to financial affairs in this country over the decades is evidence of how the process can work. So far as our commercial and business community is concerned, the requirement is that corrupt practices into which it may be drawn in other parts of the world, as part of the "promotional" expenditure, should not carry over into the business life of this country. There have been recent cases involving companies with an international trading character where there was a danger of this happening and they must be resisted. This is a further reason why thought should be given to the establishment of a standing tribunal on corruption, charged with the investigation of corrupt practices and the protection of the public interest.

While the Prime Minister carries on his valiant and vigorous crusade against the really serious issues are carefully side-stepped. To anyone who did not know the Prime Minister and the House of Commons it would pass belief that half an hour could be devoted to the condemnation of a few dozen British mercenaries in Angola without any serious or forthright denunciation of the 12,000 Cubans who are fighting there in a mercenary capacity on behalf of the United States.

The fact that an army of 12,000 mercenaries equipped with jet aircraft and heavy armour have been airlifted from one continent to another, to intervene in a civil war without an invitation from any fully constituted government, represents a grave precedent in international relations.

There can be no doubt that the presence of this massive army of mercenaries has been responsible for bloodshed, a horrifying escalation of the civil war in Angola, and that this extension of Soviet imperialism constitutes a grave threat to the security of Africa and to the moderate regimes of Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, and Namibia.

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## VE PROFITLESS WEEKS

is, which have been five weeks, fly nothing on the lira. i by the unced with emony that ng support government : not mem ed on their x). Their i was dis he govern al with the h they con e enough to ent. Their e was that e relying in e informal Communist ialists felt it o have this e open, and e to recog- it. therefore, a vernment", themselves ould adopt ore favour- oyed, and

which would explicitly recognize the "Communist" contribution. These are demands which may possibly become realistic after the next general election if, as many people expect, the Communists overtake the Christian Democrats as the largest party. Even then, it is by no means certain that the Communists will be satisfied with such a halfway house. What is quite certain is that the Christian Democrats are not ready to accept it now.

The Socialists' dislike of the humiliation of being expected by the Communists to keep in power a government which both of them despise is understandable. The trouble was that they had no realistic alternative to propose. Indeed the only visible alternative is an early general election, and that itself might well leave the problem unchanged. At least, when it came to the point, the Socialists shrank from forcing a general election which the public did not want, and for which it might well have punished them. They very nearly found themselves thrust before the electorate willy-nilly by the right-wing Christian Democrats, who

calculated that it might be to their advantage to hold an election quickly, before their opponents both inside and outside the Christian Democrat party gained any more ground.

It seems however that more moderate counsels have prevailed. Signor Moro is to remain in office, at the head of a government impoverished by the departure of the Republicans—who had provided some of his most talented ministers—and benefiting from the abstention of the Socialists instead of their positive votes. In other words it will be a weak government even by Italian standards. But at least it can get on with handling the more pressing economic problems, and at least it will enable the general election to be held off until after the Christian Democrats have held their congress. Whether held this year or next, this general election will probably be the most decisive since 1948, and it is desirable that the various parties make their positions as clear as possible before the electorate is called on to choose between them.

## ON DOCTORS SHOULD ACCEPT

doctors were groups caught policy. Just the edge of acts taking a long hours rk, the ban he contracts o as to cost ctors would een entitled ay rise last reallocation ly left some f. The short- vember and and probably uption and than either actions last

Nothing is left to swell extra duty payments in general; nothing is left to protect individuals who might be worse off. Four months ago, the mood of junior staff was such that the outcome would have led at least to widespread unofficial sanctions. Today the strength of the Government's commitment to inflexible pay restraint has become more apparent, and the experience of sanctions has induced some pangs of conscience. It is possible that the doctors will see how little the issue warrants action that harms patients.

The BMA negotiators now accept that protecting each individual from detriment should not be their first priority. Incomes fluctuate in any case as staff move frequently from post to post. Besides, the forty-hour concession softens the blow. Apparently the doctors' first

reaction was suspicion of a more abstract point. In their concern to link pay more closely to hours they have long tried to establish that basic pay rewards only the basic forty hours a week. The review body always resists this: extra hours do earn extra pay, but in assessing basic salaries it also takes some account of the general work burden. Perhaps rather tactlessly, it remarks in the new report that if it ever accepted the doctors' argument, basic pay would drop as the supplements went up.

This hypothetical point should not determine the fate of the package. In fact it is in nobody's interests that pay should simply reflect hours: it would make the fluctuations more abrupt, increase disparities between specialties and encourage unprofessional attitudes. Overlong hours should not be seen as a perk, nor as a necessary ordeal of professional initiation, but as a failure of organization. They are more to blame than pay for last year's discontent. Intelligent planning and cooperation between disciplines have already brought some improvement. The joint study that Mrs Castle has promised offers the profession better means of achieving more than any manipulation of overtime rates is likely to.

## National Dried Milk

From Dr J. D. Baum  
Sir, It is most regrettable that Mr Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, should have condemned National Dried Milk without forwarding paediatricians and health visitors of his intention to do so. It is doubly regrettable that following his statement the press should have alleged an association between National Dried Milk and "cot deaths".

"Cot deaths" almost certainly represent a multitude of disorders; "cot deaths" occur throughout the world and are not simply the result of using one milk powder instead of another; unfortunately "cot deaths" even occur in babies who have been breast fed from birth.

The widely publicized but unfounded link between National Dried Milk and "cot deaths" has caused alarm and I hope that the Department of Health and Social Security will make a statement denying such an association.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. D. BAUM, Clinical Reader in Paediatrics, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headingdon, Oxford, February 6.

## Role of mercenaries in Angola

From Mr Winston S. Churchill, Conservative MP for Sleaford

Sir, It is indicative of the present state of mind of the Prime Minister that in the course of his statement to the House of Commons on Tuesday, regarding the involvement of a handful of British mercenaries in Angola, he could describe this force as "a vast private army".

He went on to declare: "That this recruitment is possible could be a threat to democracy in this country". The appallingly low level of Britain's existing defence capability is well known—the fact that Britain's armed forces after full mobilization of all reservists (587,500) are less than those of Switzerland (625,000), Sweden (636,600), or even Finland (700,300) with one twelfth of Britain's population may be less well known—but to suggest that the recruitment of a few dozen unarmed, half-trained soldiers of fortune poses a threat to democracy must represent the height of absurdity and irresponsibility.

If the conclusion to which the Prime Minister's logic draws him were to be the urgent necessity of doubling the reservist manpower of the forces of the Crown, he would have my warmest support. Regrettably, it is more likely to lead to a ludicrous witch hunt for mythical private armies on a par with the Prime Minister's hysterical accusations against the press and the present vendetta of his press office against Times Newspapers.

While the Prime Minister carries on his valiant and vigorous crusade against the really serious issues are carefully side-stepped. To anyone who did not know the Prime Minister and the House of Commons it would pass belief that half an hour could be devoted to the condemnation of a few dozen British mercenaries in Angola without any serious or forthright denunciation of the 12,000 Cubans who are fighting there in a mercenary capacity on behalf of the United States.

The fact that an army of 12,000 mercenaries equipped with jet aircraft and heavy armour have been airlifted from one continent to another, to intervene in a civil war without an invitation from any fully constituted government, represents a grave precedent in international relations.

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## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
February 11: The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres had an audience of the Queen this morning and delivered up the insignia of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father.

The Right Hon Harold Wilson, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Member, today attended a luncheon of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee at the Savoy Hotel.

His Royal Highness was present this afternoon at a Reception held in connection with the Gordonstoun Summer Course at the Gordonstoun Hotel.

The Queen was represented by the Baroness Stedman (Baroness in Waiting) at the Memorial Service for Sir Alexander Clutterbuck (formerly Sir Maynard) Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Dublin) which was held in the Crypt Chapel of St Paul's Cathedral today.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
February 11: The Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Prescott as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
February 11: Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, this afternoon visited the offices at 1 Cambridge Gate.

This evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a piano recital given by Mrs Kristina Ziemann, Winner of the 1975 International Chopin Competition in Warsaw, at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Queen will visit Lord's to see part of the Test match between England and the West Indies on June 21.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Royal Veterinary College, Camden, and the college's field station at Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, on February 13.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Spencer Summers will be held in St Martin-in-the-Fields on Thursday, February 26, at noon.

**Today's engagements**  
The Queen opens new premises of the United Nations Children's Fund, London, 10.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh takes chair at selection committee meeting for his Design Prize for 1976, Design Centre, 10.30.

Princess Anne attends a luncheon at the National Opera House, London, 1.30.

Princess Alexandra presents awards for competitions organized by Scottish Youth Council, 1.30.

Princess Alexandra presents awards for competitions organized by the European Architectural Heritage Year and sponsored by Royal Bank of Scotland, 1.30.

Lecture: Treasures from Prehistoric Bulgaria, by Dr R. J. Harrison, Lecture Theatre, British Museum, 6.

**Latest wills**  
Mr Clarence Edward Sweetland, of High Wycombe, a photographer, left £85,260 after legal costs. His £3,850 left the residue to his wife.

Ena Jessie Brown, of East Ham, London, left £10,000 to her daughter, Miss Mary Brown, and the residue to her son, Mr. Joseph Arthur, of Chapel-en-le-Frith. £110,000.

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Mgr Worlock: Archbishop elect.

## Portsmouth bishop for Liverpool

**By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent**  
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, the Right Rev Derek Worlock, is to be the next Archbishop of Liverpool. It was announced in Rome and London yesterday. The announcement of the name of the next Archbishop of Westminster is expected in about a week.

Mrs Worlock's name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the pending appointment at Westminster, and his selection for Liverpool (in many ways a difficult challenge, but unofficially a Liverpool appointment) has been seen as a sign of the Vatican's interest in the city.

Mrs Worlock, who once worked in the East End of London alongside the present Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, will succeed the Most Rev George Bell, who has submitted his resignation on the grounds of ill health. The archbishop-elect is expected to be installed in the East End of London in May, and will then move to Liverpool, where he will be the first Roman Catholic bishop in England and Wales, with more than half a million members and nearly 600 parishes.

He is 56, and was ordained in Westminster Cathedral in 1944. He served as private secretary to three archbishops, including Cardinal Heenan. He became a parish priest in the East End in 1964, and Bishop of Portsmouth in 1965, where he became known for his wholehearted application of the principles of the Second Vatican Council.

Since 1967 he has been episcopal secretary to the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales, and a member of the Vatican's Commission for the Study of the Church's Mission in the World.

Talking about his life at a press conference in Liverpool yesterday, Mr Worlock said he had been "politically aware" since his father was Conservative agent for Winchester and his mother a socialist campaigner for women's suffrage and rights.

**Royal visit to Fleet Street**  
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are to visit Fleet Street on February 26. They will go to the offices of the Daily Telegraph and the Mirror Group Newspapers.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will have lunch at the Press Centre as guests of the Newspaper Publishers Association, which will also be present at the visit.

The visit is part of a series of engagements for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, who will be in Liverpool for a week.

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## Personal belief in all of Bible 'not expected'

**By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent**  
Full personal acceptance of all the statements in the Bible and the Creeds is not expected of members of the Church of England, according to a report by the church's doctrine commission published today. Difficult points cannot be settled simply by appeal to Scripture or to traditional formulae, the report argues.

The commission had been asked by the Archbishop of Canterbury and of York to say something about "the nature of the Christian faith and its expression in Holy Scripture and Creeds". In a unanimous reply, it changes the emphasis from the content of belief to the character of belief, and explains how belief in the Creeds and Scripture have to be understood in their historical and cultural context.

The report states: "To speak of the Bible as 'the Word of God' or the 'Word of God in the words of men' is just as much a judgment of faith as to speak of some historical event as an act of God. It is not a proposition that can be proved. There are many Christians who

wish to keep this language when talking of the Bible; there are others to whom it does not come easily."

The Bible is often not relevant to questions of the age, but it does inaugurate a tradition within which they can be dealt with. "The resources at our disposal are the Bible plus the use made of it in the Christian community down the ages."

On the Creeds, the report states that the mysteries of faith cannot simply be handed down ready-made in a precise formula of words. It is too easy to construe words literally, or as qualifying tests to be signed on the dotted line as a condition of entry into the church.

The significance of the Creeds lies more in historical evidence of what was once believed to be the essentials of Christian faith, and in the fact that they are

possessed in common with all the other Christian churches today. But they can be discussed freely and seriously, and questioned critically.

The unanimous report is accompanied by eight essays by individual members of the commission, each expressing his personal attitude to the Bible and the Creeds. They range from reservations about the doctrine of the Trinity, expressed by Professor M. F. Wiles, the commission's chairman, who states that he cannot say "I believe" in the Trinity, to a more traditional approach by the Rev. Canon A. H. M. Jones, who states that he believes in the Trinity as a vehicle of worship and of thinking about God; to the Rev. Canon A. H. M. Jones, who states that he believes in the Trinity as a vehicle of worship and of thinking about God.

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## OBITUARY

### MAJ-GEN SIR COLIN GUBBIN

#### Head of wartime secret service

Major-General Sir Colin Gubbins, KCMG, DSO, MC, wartime leader of the Special Operations Executive, died yesterday at the age of 79. SOE was the British secret service, founded in July 1940 by the fusion of three small secret service bodies. It was the main spring of armed resistance to the axis powers in northern, western and southern Europe and in south-east Asia; and Gubbins has been well described as the mainspring of SOE.

Colin McVean Gubbins, a pure Scot by descent, was born in Tokyo, where his father was serving in the British Legation, in 1896. He went from Cheltenham to Woolwich, and was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1914. He fought through the First World War on the western front, being awarded the MC, was wounded, and promoted Major in 1919, and was a Brigade Major in Ireland during the Troubles. Here he got his first experience of irregular warfare; its power impressed him. He spent part of the 1920s and 1930s on intelligence duties in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war and sabotage, of which hundreds of thousands of copies in the War Office, and in the spring of 1939 joined an old Woolwich friend, Major J. C. F. Holland, in an obscure department there called MI 6 which examined the methods of guerrilla. He made a reconnaissance of Germany's eastern border in the spring of 1939, and wrote that summer three short pamphlets on partisan war







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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

When reflation  
is not reflation,  
Peter Jay,  
page 21

### signs agreement with to hold parity ic within the 'snake'

reviewed at today's Cabinet meeting.

The official attitude is to insist on France's determination to maintain the exchange rates between the two currencies, while the present difference is only 1.25 per cent, whereas the margin allowed under the "snake" rules is 2.25 per cent.

Basically, under the new agreement, the German federal bank will buy francs and sell Deutsche marks in exchange for dollars, while the French central bank will sell dollars and buy francs.

Two important improvements to this concerted activity, it is understood, include the German bank intervening against the mark and helping to "buy up" the French franc.

This morning the exchange rate was around 175.10 francs to DM100, against yesterday's 175.30 francs.

Yesterday the French central bank was reported to have sold between \$300m and \$400m in order to support the franc, bringing the total spent since the French currency first came under pressure some three weeks ago to well over \$1,000m.

The central bank continued its intervention today, though at a volume reported below that of yesterday. The dollar descended slightly in Paris to 16.45 francs. The market for currencies other than the Deutsche mark was calm.

Peter Norman writes from Bonn: After a day of nervousness about the foreign exchange dealers in West-Ger-

man centres were taking a generally sceptical view of the chances of maintaining the current relationship between the French franc and the Deutsche mark within the "snake".

The news of the French and German central banks' agreement to support the franc and the firm denials from Paris of plans to devalue failed to give much support to the sagging French currency.

Significantly, unofficial German estimates of the support given to the franc tended to be higher than those in Paris. Dealers in Frankfurt and Düsseldorf estimated that the French central bank and the West German federal bank today spent between \$150m and \$250m and between DM200m and DM300m for the mark-franc swap. The mark-franc swap at around 57.53 marks to the 100 francs and therefore above the lower intervention point in the "snake" of 56.68 marks.

Mervyn Westlake writes: Caught in the backwash of the speculation over the Deutsche mark and the French franc, the pound yesterday registered its worst ever level against the average of 19 key currencies. Its "floating" devaluation rate widened from 30.4 to 30.5 per cent. However, it rose 25 points against the dollar to £2.0255.

Central bank intervention in the foreign exchanges was not confined to Frankfurt and Paris. The Swiss were forced to support the dollar. The Danish crown and the Belgian franc also had to be supported.

### ring disputes re pact ready

The history of the way labour disputes in engineering have been handled is complex. The York Memorandum of 1922 set up a tortuous process with a series of "talking shops" meeting at plant level and working up through local and district conferences to a form of "industrial court". The whole process could take many months to complete and the result was an uneasy, unenforced truce.

In 1971 the two sides agreed that a new and streamlined procedure was badly needed. However, after protracted negotiations they could not agree on terms. When Mr Scanlon pulled the unions out of the 1972 agreement, engineering was left without a national disputes procedure. But, in the event, gloomy forecasts of resulting chaos proved unfounded.

During the intervening period the climate has changed and there is now a widespread acknowledgement among employers that changes in working arrangements should not be put into effect without consultation and negotiation with the shop floor.

The new disputes procedure is being considerably shortened, with almost all the emphasis on trying to achieve settlements at plant level. The only external stage where plant level talks fail will be a conference of union officials and national EEF representatives.

### CBI report optimistic on upturn

By Malcolm Brown.

Stabilisation in output seems to be "fairly clearly established", according to an economic situation report from the Confederation of British Industry, published yesterday.

Introducing the report, a spokesman for the CBI said it confirmed that industry was at the bottom of the decline in output and was beginning to see significant indicators that orders and output were going to improve.

But there is no optimism about unemployment. The CBI estimates that, seasonally adjusted and excluding adult students and school leavers, it will reach about 1.5 million by the end of 1976.

The economic situation report is bullish—but still fairly cautious—about output. "All in all, there is a little justification for expecting output to begin to rise rapidly from its trough," the report says. "Our view of likely developments is that output will rise only slowly through 1976 before accelerating in 1977."

The report notes that surveys of consumer opinion, as well as the behaviour of the gift-goods markets, might suggest that "the pay limit is having a more marked impact on inflation expectations than previous incomes policies have had".

### Government may take bigger stake in BBK

By Our Financial Editor.

The Government will maintain and possibly increase its substantial minority shareholding in Brown Boveri Kent, a strategically important instrument maker.

This is despite the fact that under the terms of a £2.1m rights issue, announced last month BBK, which is already 49 per cent owned by the Swiss Federal group, is virtually certain to fall under Swiss control.

A 12.27 per cent increase in BBK—a relic of the old Industrial Reorganisation Corporation—has been announced by the Department of Industry yesterday in its transfer to the National Enterprise Board. Under the rights issue the Government is entitled to just over 1 million new shares at a cost of £266,000.

A spokesman for the Department of Industry said that this entitlement had been announced in favour of the NEB. While an NEB spokesman said yesterday that it would be unfair to comment until the BBK holding had been officially transferred from the Department of Industry, it is thought that the NEB will have subscribed for the rights entitlement by the time the offer closes next Tuesday.

If so, this poses an interesting possibility about another takeover bid. BBK is now 9.09 per cent held by Bank Organisation. Rank has already said it will not take up its rights of 789,625 new shares at a cost of £197,000, and it is thought possible that these shares too may be taken by the NEB.

Rank's decision not to take up its rights is understandable since its holding in BBK dates back to 1968 when Rank banked against George Kent for control of Cambridge Instrument. This caused a bitter feud between the two firms, which ended in a large, independent British instrument maker. This effectively blocked Rank and ultimately left Kent with Cambridge and a large government stake.

Subsequently Rank built up its stake in Kent but in 1974 the long-running saga took a fresh turn when the Swiss Brown Boveri group came forward with a scheme for injecting £6.1m into Kent in return for a 49 per cent interest in a new company, BBK.

Now Brown Boveri want to raise fresh capital for BBK and has underwritten the present rights issue. If one took up their entitlement to the one-for-four shares offer, Brown Boveri would own 39.2 per cent of the BBK shares.

In fact since BBK has only shown early signs of recovery it is likely that a sufficient number of shareholders will turn down their rights to enable Brown Boveri to assume at least bare control.

However, the NEB seems determined to maintain a substantial minority stake in this important instrument maker. Apart from the 12.27 per cent stake already held by the Government and the possibility that the NEB will also take up the Rank rights, there is also the chance that the existing Rank stake is for sale and the NEB might be a buyer.

In that case the NEB could end up with a stake of just over 20 per cent in what will probably be a Swiss-controlled BBK.

### Iran ends \$400m loan doubts with pledge of two payments in summer

By Mervyn Westlake.

Concern over Iran's mounting financial difficulties might prevent it from making a promised \$400m (about £197m) loan to Britain proved to be unfounded yesterday when, after weeks of speculation, it was finally announced that the money would be paid in two equal instalments this summer.

Although this may provide some assurance to Whitehall and to the large number of British exporters selling to Iran, it will not entirely allay fears that Iran is facing problems in finding sufficient money to meet all its commercial obligations.

Details about Iran's ability to make the \$400m loan, which is to go to the National Water Council, have increased in recent weeks with the approach of the assumed mid-March deadline for transferring the money. The Iranian financial year ends on March 20.

However, it now appears that under last autumn's agreement, which followed the visit to Tehran of Mr Healey, the Chancellor, only a schedule for the "drawdown" schedule for

the loan was necessary by March.

The Treasury announced yesterday that after discussions in Tehran between representatives of the Iranian ministry of economic affairs and British officials it had been agreed that the loan would be paid in two equal amounts on June 30 and September 30.

Neither the Treasury nor the National Water Council seemed perturbed yesterday that the money would not be received for some months.

Britain's gold and currency reserves, which would immediately benefit from a transfer of foreign currency, have recently been boosted by a loan from the International Monetary Fund.

They are now sufficiently high to finance the country's overseas trade deficit for a considerable time and there is thus little pressure to find further finance for this purpose in the immediate future.

The \$400m loan is the second tranche of Iran's finances. The Shah of Iran offered to lend Britain in July, 1974, after the huge rise in the world crude oil price.

The loan was to be made

over three years, and a third \$400m tranche is still expected to be made before July, 1977.

For the National Water Council the loan will represent only about a third of its annual capital investment programme of £600m, most of which comes from the National Loans Fund.

There is, however, good reason to think that it is more convenient for the Iranians that the loan will fall into its 1976-77 financial year. Oil revenues for the past year are likely to be some \$3,000m below the level originally expected, at \$18,900m. This is putting some strain on Iranian finances.

Its budget for 1976-77 will be in deficit for the first time for six years. Even so, the lower oil revenues have not prevented the Iran Government from budgeting for a 24 per cent increase in outlays.

It will itself therefore probably be borrowing overseas in coming months. This is behind the fears that Iran's finances are becoming much less healthy. To get more money it has been putting strong pressure on the Western oil companies to increase the amount of oil bought from Iran.

### Wedding guest who leaked a City secret

By Adrienne Gleeson.

Mr Michael Gunn, joint managing director of the construction equipment group, A. Gunn (Holdings), was prevented from getting to church on time for a wedding to which he had been invited because of a Sunday afternoon board meeting to discuss a proposed merger.

He rang up his host to say that he would be late and to explain the circumstances. And that, according to the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, resulted in purchases of Gunn's shares on the following day which "undoubtedly contributed to the substantial rise" in their price.

For Mr Gunn's host, Mr S. S. Ordman, of Altrincham, Cheshire, instructed his stockbroker, at the Sunday evening reception which followed the wedding, to buy shares in Gunn to a value of about £5,000 at a maximum price of 47p per share.

His instructions were carried out early the next morning, June 9, with 7,500 shares being bought at an average price of 47p. On June 10, by which time Gunn's shares had risen to 63p on strong bid rumours, an offer from Hewden-Stuart Plant was announced at 58p per share.

The Panel, whose inquiry followed the receipt in August of a report by the Stock Exchange, which had made its own investigations, accepts that Mr Ordman was not in any way connected with Gunn or the proposed offer for Gunn.

Nevertheless, the Panel considers that Mr Ordman knew or ought to have known that he received the information in confidence, and that it was not to be acted upon. "It therefore feels bound to record its disapproval of his conduct."

Mr Gunn, the Panel considers, is deserving of reprimand for not observing the strict requirement of Rule 7 of the Takeover Code, which stresses the need for absolute secrecy during bid negotiations. While appreciating Mr Gunn's wish, in the circumstances, to explain to Mr Ordman the reason for his inability to attend the wedding, the Panel considers that he acted indiscreetly.

After a downward revision by the Gunn directors of their estimate of profits for the year which had ended in March, 1975, Hewden-Stuart subsequently revised the terms of its offer for Gunn, reducing the price to 62p, of which 5p was to be satisfied in cash. The offer was declared unconditional in the middle of August, and closed on September 1, at which stage Hewden-Stuart had 72 per cent of the issued capital, practically all of the rest being owned by UDT Industries.

### NEB urged to keep away from Rolls

By Our Financial Editor.

Conservative MPs yesterday tabled a Commons motion calling on the National Enterprise Board to "keep its sticky fingers off" Rolls-Royce (1971) until it has proved itself capable of running anything.

Mr Peter Rost, MP for Derbyshire South East, whose constituents include Rolls-Royce employees, has sponsored the motion. He has also tabled a series of questions on the issue of the NEB's relationship with the aero-engine concern.

Moves to raise in the Commons the whole issue of current negotiations between Rolls-Royce led by its chairman, Sir Kenneth Smith, and the state holding company, led by Lord Ryder, will cause the Government some embarrassment.

The NEB and Rolls-Royce have a joint statement yesterday, after a report in *The Times*, to make it clear that at no time during recent discussions had any suggestion been made or hinted at that there should be any change in the management structure of Rolls-Royce.

This statement, no doubt intended to avoid exacerbating the delicate talks, does not rule out the question being raised in the Commons by Mr Rost. Rolls-Royce will be asked to appoint a chief executive enjoying the confidence of the NEB.

Lord Ryder is keen that Sir Kenneth should stay as chairman, whatever is finally agreed about the NEB's relationship, but is known to think that the Leyland management structure would be suitable for Rolls-Royce.

At the heart of the understanding is the separate roles of a chief executive and a part-time chairman.

For his part, Lord Ryder will have to decide whether Sir Kenneth should continue as chairman of both his board and the executive management committee are acceptable, for Rolls-Royce has not had either a managing director or a formal chief executive since 1974.

### Healey tax scheme to justify low pay norm

By Peter Jay.

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is known to be troubled by what he regards as garbled accounts circulating recently of his thoughts about the new ranges of income tax. He is expected shortly to make his position clear.

The Chancellor believes that the tax system can be used to justify a lower general norm than might otherwise be acceptable to trade unions. But he does not think that this is a way of reconciling his own preference for a percentage norm from next August with Mr Jack Jones's declared wish for a continuing flat rate element in the pay increase ceiling.

Mr Healey's point is a simpler one. If, for example, the Trades Union Congress would accept, say, a 5 per cent norm, together with a sufficient increase in personal allowances against income tax, a year may be paying 50 per cent on gross pay, inflation could be brought down faster without any extra sacrifice by workers.

Two per cent of present average weekly full-time earnings of men is about £1.35, of which 47p goes in tax. An increase of £130 in the annual personal allowance, which now stands at £575 (and £385 for a married man), would bring a similar benefit to the average earner's take-home pay.

The Chancellor will further be making the point that workers will benefit in addition from the fact that prices will rise more slowly as a result of the lower increase in wage and salary costs. Thus the same take-home pay will buy more, under £130 increase in personal

allowances formula, than it would under a 7 per cent norm.

Mr Healey will admit that the tax method involves a cost to the Exchequer. To some extent tighter control of government spending can balance the new ranges of income tax. To some extent a larger Budget deficit may be tolerated where it is the direct price of bringing down the rate of inflation. Moreover, even a slower rate of inflation will have the effect, in due course of moving people back into higher income brackets and so boosting tax revenue.

The Chancellor, who is pledged to try to help "middle managers" in the £4,000 to £8,000 a year bracket, will point out that those who are paying above the present 35 per cent basic rate of tax on the top slice of their earnings would benefit to a greater extent from such an adjustment.

A married man earning £7,500 a year may be paying 50 per cent tax on his top slice of income; and he would gain £65—or the equivalent of an extra £130 a year added to his taxable income—from his increase in personal allowances of £130.

At the same time Mr Healey can point out to Mr Jones that that benefit is still likely to be the equivalent of a smaller percentage increase (1.7 per cent) in gross pay than the man on £70 a week would get (2 per cent).

He will also be careful to make clear that such an ad hoc deal with the TUC would not imply any standing commitment automatically to adjust income tax allowances, now or in the future, to offset the effects of inflation on the real value of those allowances, a process variously known as "revalorisation" or "indexation".

### UDT gains concession from support group

By Christopher Williams.

United Dominions Trust, the banking and finance house, has won a concession from its support group, which means that in future it will have to pay a smaller premium over money market rates for deposits.

This emerged yesterday when UDT announced that it had made a small pre-tax profit of £500,000, although after tax and minority payments there was a loss of £3.5m.

The support group of clearing banks like UDT premiums, believed to be between 2 and 2½ per cent over interbank rates, when they have pumped in running funds to replace those withdrawn by worried depositors.

UDT, the biggest single recipient of support under the rescue operation, drawing from the £400m, estimated at more than £100m, during the first half of the present financial year.

Mr Len Mather, who moved in as chairman in 1974, said yesterday that from the beginning of this year UDT would be paying "a little less" for its funds.

It is thought that this reduction could be about ¼ per cent, which means that UDT could now be paying a premium of around 1½ per cent over interbank rate.

UDT has argued that the premium was preventing it from making a full recovery from the secondary bank crisis. Mr Mather said he would be pressing for still further reductions in the premium.

Financial Editor, page 21

### Bright start for oil units

By Our Financial Staff.

"OPS" or Oil Production Stock, the novel security devised by Morgan Grenfell and Cazenove as a sweetener to the £75m package of new shares to be issued by the LSO/SCO/OT, made its stock market debut yesterday. The OPS units opened at a bid price of £2 against a nominal price of 10p, which was rather better than predicted around the market earlier.

The loan stock, however, opened at around £32 (50 per cent paid) which was somewhat below expectations. It is thought that some 7 to 8 per cent of the issue was turned over in lively trading.

Taking the loan stock fully paid, where the running yield is 14 per cent, just over a combined market value of the loan stock and 10 OPS is thus £102, a slight premium over the offer price, as expected. So, in theory at least, the fact that OPS and loan stock were offered as a package deal should have kept the stage at bay and Morgan Grenfell said yesterday that one or two who applied for OPS without loan stock were spotted.

### Lever hopes for voluntary pact

The Government still hopes to gain 51 per cent state participation in existing commercial oilfields in the North Sea "by voluntary means, on the basis of free negotiation".

Mr Harold Lever, who heads the ministerial participation negotiating team, said last night. He told the Institute of Petroleum that the companies were being offered a deal which would enable the Government to convince the British people that there was a viable form of partnership, fair to both parties.

### How the markets moved

**Rises**

Ass Port Cent	2p to 18½p
Ayer Htam	7p to 17½p
Brook Tool	12p to 15p
Dalgely	1½p to 25½p
EMM	1p to 25½p
Firststone Dock	5p to 14½p
Lombard	6p to 12½p

**Falls**

Andriotic	3p to 39p
Bardays Bk	2p to 31½p
Boots	2p to 19½p
Brit Am Tob	2p to 38½p
Courtauld	2p to 15½p
Gen Accident	5p to 16½p
GKN	5p to 30p

**THE POUND**

Bank buys	1.66
Bank sells	1.60
Australia \$	35.00
Austria Sch	34.25
Belgium Fr	81.25
Canada \$	2.06
Denmark Kr	12.75
Finland Mk	7.95
France Fr	6.55
Germany DM	5.30
Greece Dr	80.00
Hongkong \$	10.35
Italy L	160.00
Japan Y	635.00
Netherlands Gld	5.50
Norway Kr	11.65
Portugal Esc	69.00
Spain Ptas	166.00
Sweden Kr	137.50
Switzerland Fr	9.05
US \$	2.07

Equities fell back after a firm start.

Gift-edged securities were unsettled by trends in currency markets.

Strengthening rose by 25 points to 52,025. The "effective" devaluation rate was 30.5 per cent.

Gold rose by \$1.50 on the day to \$130.75 an oz.

While \$121.7164 on Wednesday, while \$121.7164 on Wednesday, while \$121.7164 on Wednesday.

Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1217.8 (previous 1217.8).

Reports, pages 22 and 23

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### AARONSON BROS. LIMITED

Manufacturers of Contiboard, Contiplas, Wood Veneers, Conticlad, Aroplas, Laconite, Griffithite, Armatrim, Armaflex, Spanboard, etc.

### STATEMENT OF TRADING RESULTS

Year ending 30th September, 1975

	Year ended 30.9.75	Year ended 30.9.74
Group Sales	17,765,544	17,295,729
Group Trading Profit before Interest	2,203,745	2,115,170
Interest (payable)	383,977	246,342
Group Profit before Taxation	1,819,768	1,868,828
Provision for Taxation	716,000	622,000
Group Profit after Taxation	1,103,768	1,046,828
Minority Interests	110,821	112,548
Extraordinary Items (net of taxation)	892,947	934,280
Amount attributable to members of Aaronson Bros. Ltd.	223,627	179,651
Cost of Dividends paid and proposed	764,320	754,629
Preference Capital	130,500	130,500
Ordinary Capital	311,679	292,065
Earnings per Ordinary 10p Share (fully diluted)	4.61p	4.33p

Although the provision for taxation amounts to £716,000, due to Capital Allowances arising from substantial Capital Expenditure, the taxation payable based on the profits for the year is estimated to be £182,400.

The Extraordinary Items arise substantially from the closure and transfer of certain production units to the Group's new factory in Devon as a result of the Group policy to consolidate the main board manufacturing activities on one principal site.

The Directors propose recommending the maximum permitted payment for the final dividend of 1.10472p per Ordinary Share making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total of 1.80472p per Ordinary Share (last year 1.50373p per share) absorbing £311,679 (last year £292,065). Subject to confirmation of the divi-

dend at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday, 1st April, 1976, dividend warrants will be posted 2nd April for payment on 5th April, 1976 to all shareholders on the register at the close of business on 3rd March, 1976.

The achievement of the year's profitability was particularly pleasing due to the inevitable disturbances and reduction in profits which resulted from the transfer of production to our new site. Whilst forecasting is difficult in the present economic climate, the recent expansion, particularly in Devon, should substantially increase the Group's productivity and profitability. Since the year end, trading has improved and it is anticipated that the current half year results will show a significant increase over the same period for last year.



## Opposing views on UK economy

By Tim Congdon

Opposing views on the economy this year emerge from the latest forecasts. The first—held by the London Business School and Phillips & Drew—School and Phillips & Drew—School and Phillips & Drew—School is that there will be a small revival this year leading to a growth rate approaching 2 per cent.

The main contribution to the recovery will come from higher public spending, while consumption will be static and the balance of payments will continue to show a heavy deficit.

The second view—expressed by the National Institute, the Honey Centre and Hoare & Co. Govett—is that the economy will remain depressed, with both public and private consumption in decline.

Hoare & Co. Govett is the only unit which is fairly optimistic on the balance of payments front.

## FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	NIESR (Oct.)	LES (Jan)	Year H (Jan)	1976/Year H (Jan)	1975 H & G (Jan)	P & D - (Feb)	1st half 1975/ Treasury (Apr)	1974/ NIESR (Feb)
Consumption	-1.6	-0.2	-0.4	-1.4	0.0	1.7	-0.1	
Private investment inc. housebuilding	-4.0	-0.6	-6.1	-6.1	1.1	-3.6	-1.4	
Public investment inc. housebuilding	0.4	-5.1	-3.8	-0.3	2.8	5.1	0.8	
Public authorities consumption	2.2	2.5	-0.5	2.2	3.7	3.7	1.6	
Exports	1.7	2.2	3.1	5.4	4.5	10.0	4.1	
Imports	2.7	3.3	5.7	2.0	3.9	5.9	2.1	
Stockbuilding (£m) Year 1976	-172	-308	95	-109	-30	-200	-282	
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.5	1.5	
Inflation forecast	10.0	14.2	16.1	14.7	14.3	—	11.9	
Balance of payments—current account deficit (£m) Year 1976	2,509	2,394	1,600	-25	1,700	—	2,638	















**Last minute creditor added to list**

His Lordship did not think that that caused any injustice to the preferring creditor, but merely left him with a sense of disappointment. It was said that the debt was disputed, but that was a matter with which His Lordship could not deal at the moment. It were so, no doubt there could be a remedy in costs.

Solicitors: Royds, Barfield & Co.; Alsop; Servens, Batesons & Co.

the present Master of the Rolls  
to a *Northern Rhodesia Compen-  
sation Commission* (London: *Shaw*  
(1952) 1 K.B. 338, 353).  
Notwithstanding the strictness of  
the law, it is not unusual for it to  
appear on the face of the record,  
the parties could always by agree-  
ment overcome this difficulty. If  
the parties had agreed to refer the  
case to the Court of King's Bench on a point  
of law which had been decided by  
the Court of Appeal, the Court of  
Appeal's decision would not have  
been entered on the record, nor  
could the parties agree that the  
question should be argued and deter-  
mined. It is not possible to vary the  
order if it is made.

It became a regular  
practice for parties to supplement  
the record by affidavits dis-  
tinct from those which had  
been decided by the tribunal. This  
course was only taken if no one  
objected to it. It was not  
approved by *Hogarth v. Com-*

The real effective force of the system was the earnestness of the officers. It might cause the offender to attend his trial rather than subject his nearest and dearest who had no money to the expense, trouble and discomfort. It could not be the law that a surety could escape his responsibility by showing inability to pay. A surety must have regard to his circumstances before entering the recognizance.

Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Watkins agreed.

An order was made to quash the recognizance and to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the defendant on order for costs was made in view of the applicant's delay.

Solicitors: E. & D. Westbrook, Solicitors; Solicitor, Customs and Excise.

## Compelling councils to clear rubbish

mother of the many cases that came before the courts on which the Legal Aid Fund had spent money when the only people concerned were the Department of Health and Social Security. It was a grove public scandal.

It was a familiar story. There had been a divorce, the husband had remarried and now had a second family. The first wife and child were supported by social security and she had signed over

## Councils

The appeal was allowed. The wife's order was reduced from £5 week to £2.

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for morning room, plus  
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garage with playroom etc  
grass tennis court space. Ex  
d.

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